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Pearl Harbor Labor Call; France-Soviet Pledge Aid; AAF Men Plan Future

The World's Day—December 11, 1944

Washington: Pearl Harbor Needs 3,200 Workers

An additional 3,200 skilled workers from the mainland are needed at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, the Navy announced, quoting a statement by Rear Admiral William R. Furlong that "Pearl Harbor Navy Yard is now one of the greatest sea fortresses of the world, and the number of men needed to keep it at full production is astounding."

There were 701,678 Negroes in the United States Army at the end of September, with 411,368 of them overseas, the War Department reported.

Christmas wrapping paper should find its way eventually to the salvage pile instead of the fireplace this year, said J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, adding: "Paper is too precious to be burned."

President Roosevelt signed legislation extending from 40 to 90 days after discharge the time in which a veteran of the present war may apply for re-employment in his prewar job. Also, a hospitalized veteran may now make application for re-employment within 90 days after his release from the hospital, provided he was not hospitalized more than one year.

The Civil Service Commission recommended hikes in the basic pay rates of Federal employees to "compensate for increases in cost of living."

Howard H. Tolley, Chief of the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been designated as American representative on the United Nations Interim Food Commission. He replaces Paul H. Appleby, resigned.

Europe: Soviet-French Pact Held Blow to Reich

The Russian-French mutual aid pact affirms the intention of the two nations to fight on together until Germany is totally defeated, an official Moscow announcement said. Meanwhile, release of the text of the new treaty negotiated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the Soviet Government is being awaited. [Page 7.]

Count Carlo Sforza said in a statement in Rome that he had made clear his opposition to the Italian monarchy in a two-hour conference with Prime Minister Churchill on Oct. 11, 1943. Premier Bonomi's new cabinet, from which Count Sforza is excluded, has Palmiro Togliatti, Communist, and Giulio Rodino, Christian Democrat, as vice-premiers. [Page 7.]

Martial law has been declared in all parts of Hungary still under Nazi control following the crushing of an attempted revolt against Premier Ferenc Szalasi's puppet regime, the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported.

Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subasic has returned to London after consultations with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and Soviet authorities in Moscow.

Investigation of a bomb explosion that injured 25 persons in a Naples motion picture theater is under way, according to dispatches to the Rome press.

Boston: AAF Men Planning Future Air Lines

Two Army Force members appear before Civil Aeronautics Board in behalf of 31 AAF members intending to set up 2,841 miles of air lines after the war, as an outlet for their training. [Page 5.]

Present fuel oil rations will remain unchanged at 10 gallons a coupon unit through the second period of the heating year, the OPA announced. Period two begins in the Pacific northwest and on Dec. 18 in all other areas.

Increased severity in granting of deferments to men 26 through 37 by Bay State draft boards is seen as immediate effect of new national Selective Service demands. State headquarters disclose that January call is about the same as last few months with armed forces taking only "the cream of the crop."

Indorsement of a bill which would set up a Board of Recreation in the City, to plan for and provide recreational opportunities, was given today by Mayor Tobin in a letter to the Boston City Council.

National: NWLB Rule Compliance in South Urged

Telegrams to President Roosevelt and other high government officials, sent by the Tennessee Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.), urged immediate steps to force employers in the South to comply with National War Labor Board orders. In not a single instance, the messages said, have employers in Tennessee "or the entire South" been forced to comply with NWLB directives.

Shutdown of two Curtiss-Wright aircraft plants at Buffalo, N. Y., from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2, for inventory purposes, was announced by the AAF Technical Service Command, in a statement also agreed upon by union and company officials.

Americas: Puerto Rican Independence Asked

A request that Puerto Rico be made an independent republic, was sent to President Roosevelt by the Puerto Rico Independence Congress, newly convened in San Juan, for the first time since 1942. An estimated attendance of 20,000 includes members of all political parties.

Australia: Lend-Lease Continuance Announced

Provision has been made by Australia with the United States for continuance of a substantial measure of Lend-Lease during the period between the end of war in Europe and the defeat of Japan, Acting Prime Minister Francis M. Forde announced in Canberra.

New Longer-Range Nazi Subs Threaten Allied Supply Lines

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Newly built, longer-range and more dangerous German U-boats are making their appearance in the Atlantic shipping lanes.

The renewed operations of the Nazi submarine fleet, the full numbers and power of which are not yet evident, are giving grave concern to American and British naval authorities.

Officials in both Washington and London agree, however, that the reappearance of the subs enforces these conclusions, at the minimum:

That Allied bombing has by no means destroyed the capacity of German industry to maintain a considerable output of U-boats.

That production is not only continuing but is bringing out new technical devices which it is not certain Allied submarine defenses will immediately counter.

That improvements in design and new invention, including an extensible air intake and exhaust, are enabling enemy subs now to penetrate into areas which have been denied to them for the past three years.

Danger of New Sub Sea Campaign

That a large-scale U-boat campaign in a frantic effort to sever, or at least fatally impair, the Allied lines of supply to the Western Front, is imminent.

The concern which the American naval chiefs feel on this subject is only guardedly disclosed in the latest monthly Anglo-American communiqué on submarine and anti-submarine operations issued over the week end by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The statement adds some details to the report of last month, when it was hinted that the Germans might renew their attacks "with new types of U-boats." It stated that German Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz' undersea raiders now equipped with extensible air intake and exhaust machinery can remain submerged for unusually long periods of time.

Admiral Doenitz, in a broadcast several weeks ago over the Berlin radio, claimed that German natural scientists had developed new equipment for a renewal of the battle of the Atlantic and threatened blows "greater than anything witnessed so far."

The report centers attention on the need for unceasing vigilance and continuing warfare, backed by the Allies' retention of control of the seas to guard against the

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Silence 'Thunders' As Big Ben Stops

By Reuter

London Dec. 11

When dawn came yesterday Londoners "within range" of the Capital's famed clock, Big Ben, missed something. He was not chiming. His hands stopped for the second time during five long years of war. They were stuck at 10:47.

They remained there for more than 12 hours while men in the clock room tried to find out what was wrong. The Ministry of Works explained that Big Ben had stopped owing to a mechanical defect.

Big Ben has stopped only a few times in his 86 years. Snow and ice on the hands, a painter's ladder, a rat's nest, and a piece of Nazi shrapnel in the 1941 blitz, a workman's hammer, have been among the reasons.

$160,000,000 State Program Recommended

Construction of new pier facilities in Boston, an $8,000,000 State office building on Beacon Hill, four new State institutions and expansion of Logan International Airport was recommended today in a preliminary report of the Emergency Public Works Commission released by Governor Saltonstall.

The complete State and municipal postwar public works program outlined by the commission totals $160,000,000. Plans and specifications are ready on projects costing $69,000,000, so that jobs for thousands of returning war veterans and other Massachusetts residents may be provided on short notice, Governor Saltonstall said. Blueprints for the other projects are now being prepared.

None of these plans, he added, include projects being contemplated by the Special Legislative Commission on Postwar Highways or by the Metropolitan District Commission.

Praising the Commission for the thoroughness of the job which it has thus far completed, the Governor pointed out that authorization for each project will depend entirely upon favorable action by the Legislature.

A breakdown of the $160,000,000 figure for postwar projects shows that final plans and specifications have been prepared under direction of the emergency Public Works commission in the sum of $12,627,000, while projects have also been completely planned by 173 municipalities to the amount of $56,266,164.

More Projects

Additional State projects calling for expenditures of $28,206,000 are expected to be completed by Sept. 30, 1945, while municipalities will then have completed plans for further local projects amounting to $60,071,646, the Governor said.

Listed as of first importance by Governor Saltonstall was a plan for construction of new buildings which will provide 7,183 additional beds for patients in State institutions, which are now seriously overcrowded. This involves 22 projects under four State departments, at a total cost of $15,907,000.

Included under this phase of the postwar program are a new institution for the criminally insane, to cost $2,400,000, a new hospital for chronic cases, at $4,210,000, and a new public welfare institution at $2,800,000.

According to tentative plans, the institution for the criminally insane would be erected on land owned by the State near the Norfolk Prison Colony. The public welfare institution would involve the remodeling and expansion of the Pondville State Hospital, and the new State hospital for chronic cases would be built in the metropolitan area of Boston on a site not yet selected.

State Offices

The Commission recommended also the construction, of a new $8,000,000 State office building to house all State activities in Boston not now located in State-owned buildings. The State, the Governor said, is now spending about $300,000 annually in office rent.

Location of the proposed new office building is tentatively in the area directly behind the State

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Bay State Bond Quota Reached But Series E Sales Still Lag

Total sale of all classes of war bonds in the Sixth War Loan drive in Massachusetts has topped the quota. According to figures released by the War Finance Committee today, the over-all sales totaled $709,900,000 or 100.6 per cent of the $706,000,000 goal, as of the close of business Dec. 9.

The sale of Series E bonds to individuals, however, has not fared as well. At the moment it has reached only a total of $95,100,000. The quota for the State is $173,000,000, which means that only the 55 per cent mark has been attained.

Infantry Band

The First Combat Infantry Band, newly formed, members of which are 56 veterans of overseas battle fronts, will be in Boston next Wednesday night, December 13, to play at the Bond Show in Loew's State Theatre. Chief Warrant Officer Chester E. Whiting of Medford, former director of instrumental music in the Malden schools, is band leader, and there are 11 other Massachusetts men in the organization.

Its repertory reflects the war experiences of most of its members, for it includes native numbers from various distant places. One is a song of the Fiji Islands sung in the native language by the infantrymen who learned it there.

Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, who has taken a personal interest in the band, says "it personifies all that its name implies—soldiers who have been returned to this country from all our fighting fronts—men who can fight as well as produce the music that all America loves."

The fighter-musicians have served in Australia, Samoa, New Guinea, the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, Hawaii, Alaska, the Aleutians, England, North Africa, Sicily, and Italy.

Played Under Fire

One man played in a concert given on the Anzio beachhead by an Army band while under fire. Another won the Silver Star medal for gallantry as a litter bearer on Guadalcanal.

While on tour in Massachusetts, the bandsmen will wear the color-

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Japanese Fleeing From Ormoc Trap; Yanks Advance Through Saar Snow; Senate Debates St. Lawrence Seaway

River project hinges on classification — Veto looms on 'freeze' of social-security tax.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The St. Lawrence seaway debate occupied the Senate today as the lame-duck 78th Congress turned into its final stretch.

With a Presidential veto in prospect over the Social Security "freeze" bill, with four appointees to the State Department to be questioned, and with this St. Lawrence seaway controversy under discussion, the concluding two weeks of Congress may be as lively as any in its past two years.

Resistance to President Roosevelt, visible since this Congress took office, is burning brightly as it prepares to leave. In the next few days some of the sharpest controversies will come to a head.

Treaty or Domestic Issue?

The St. Lawrence debate turns on whether the ancient St. Lawrence seaway controversy must be taken up as a treaty; on which basis it has been defeated in the past, or may be considered domestic legislation. In the latter case it requires only a majority vote of both houses, in the former a two-thirds majority of the Senate alone. It has been approved but has failed to get the two-thirds treaty majority in the Senate in the past.

Advocates of the St. Lawrence waterway, led by Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, seek to have it included as an amendment in the big Rivers and Harbors bill. Opposition comes largely from states whose economic interests, it is claimed, would be affected by opening the big 2,700-mile inland waterway which would make Duluth, Minn., available for ocean-going ships.

This is only one of the big, final controversies before Congress.

Social-Security-Tax Boost

President Roosevelt still seeks to have the tax rates for social-security payments on employers and employees raised from their present 1 per cent to 2 per cent. Congress has just "frozen" them, however, at the 1 per cent level. This is the fourth time Congress has voted against letting the automatic-tax-increase provisions, incorporated in the original 1935 law, go into effect. The House vote for the "freeze" was 272 to 72, the Senate vote 47 to 19.

President Roosevelt is expected

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U. S. amphibious attack cuts off parts of four Japanese divisions in Leyte tactical coup.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UNITED STATES SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON LEYTE, Dec. 11—Capture of Ormoc by the 77th Division deprives the elements of the four Japanese divisions in the Ormoc corridor of their major supply funnel, forcing the use of harzardous mountain trails leading to the west coast north of Ormoc.

The full effect of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's somewhat daring amphibious landing on the west coast three miles south of Ormoc on Dec. 7 is now being felt.

This landing, it now can be disclosed, was part of a brilliant small-scale tactical maneuver which had many larger-scale prototypes on the Russian front.

Two days before elements of the 77th Division waded ashore on the west coast of Leyte, pressure was applied from the south by the American 7th Division driving northward in the Albuera sector—left-flank anchor of the 40-mile-long Leyte front.

As soon as a Japanese division moved southward to meet this push, secondary pressure suddenly was applied the following day against it from the left flank by American forces which had pushed across the lower end of the central Leyte mountain range.

Japanese Forces Split

The Japanese commander, therefore, was forced to divide his forces between two fronts which formed the legs of a right angle. Then, with the enemy more than fully committed, the American 77th Division landed in the rear, cutting off the main supply line of Ormoc.

Just how many Japanese remain in this pocket is not known, but those who have not succeeded in escaping now face rapid extermination.

The same type of three-way pressure block now is being applied to the main body of Japanese which are disposed in the rough central section of the Ormoc corridor north of the city of Ormoc.

Now that the formation of a single continuous front has barred further Japanese infiltration tactics over the mountains, the American 32d Division on the north end of the Ormoc corridor has been able to concentrate

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Associated Press

German Pillbox Smashed

Aerial view of a sector of the Siegfried Line, showing a German pillbox (right center) which was smashed by American engineers. Long trench running past the blown-out pillbox was dug only recently by enemy, while the pillbox itself was constructed in 1940.

Allied bombers blast key railway points in Reich; Russians close in on Budapest.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Japanese forces on Leyte Island were in flight today before American forces which had them trapped around the port of Ormoc.

Ormoc had been captured the previous day by the United States 77th Infantry after a surprise landing just south of the port four days ago. This operation deprived the Japanese of practically all their supply harborage, except the small port of Palompon, 18 miles to the northwest.

Although the Japanese troops are experienced, high-quality veterans—many of them being six feet tall—they have had to fall back before the 7th Infantry, which, after being reinforced by other units coming over the hills from the interior, pushed quickly up from the south to meet the 77th which, apparently, is moving both south and north from Ormoc.

On the Western Front, Allied forces were maintaining their pressure despite a six-inch snowfall in the Cologne plain. Rhine floods to the north between Nijmegen and Arnhem, and a thick cloud overcast that made it impossible for the Allied preponderance of fighter planes to use its weight.

However, while the fighters were kept largely grounded at the front, the United States 8th Air Force sent 1,600 Liberators and Fortresses against vital railway points on the Western Front, with 800 fighters to escort them. The bombing was done largely by instruments owing to the impossibility of locating the targets through the clouds.

In the land fighting, the main gains were registered in the south, where General Patch's Seventh Army entered Haguenau, just south of the Saar area, where General Patton's men are involved in heavy street fighting in several Saar towns. Some 50 miles to the south, however, the Seventh Army was held up by floods around Colmar. Toward the north of the line, General Hodges' First Army pushed ahead a mile and a quarter north of Duren through snow on a 10-mile front.

Meanwhile, Russian forces were closing in rapidly on Budapest. The puppet Hungarian Government already had evacuated the Capital and located itself in Sopron in Austria. Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army was three miles from Budapest to the east, seven miles away to the north, and five miles off to the south.

The Germans appeared to be anxious to delay the fall of the city as long as possible and were using large air-force units to hold back the Red Army.

While the Chinese were showing a little stronger resistance, reporting that they had driven the Japanese entirely out of Kweichow Province, the British announced a new naval command setup in the Pacific. A Pacific Naval Command has been established, under Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser to operation under Admiral Nimitz or General MacArthur, according to strategic needs. This leaves Indian Ocean operations to a separate Far East Command under Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Power. Thus the naval establishment which finally is to break Japan's hold on the Pacific is reaching its final form.

The Chasm in Greece: Arms Won't Bridge It

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 9. Delayed—It would be hard to imagine a sadder or more tragic war than the one now being fought in the lovely parks and streets of Athens. If ever a war could be called senseless and heart-breaking, it is this one.

Not only is it complementing the martyrdom which the Greek people suffered for more than three years under German domination, but it also is sowing the seeds of unnumbered difficulties in the future. Like all civil wars, it is being fought with great bitterness, to which has been added the crowning fact that British troops now are engaged against men and women who only a few months ago were their Allies against Nazism.

I should like to use the Kaisariani district of the Thanes as an example of what this struggle can mean. The district is occupied almost entirely by working-class families and lies on the southeastern edge of the city, its white and pastel-tinted houses being almost in the shadow of striking Mt. Hymittos, whence ancient Athenians used to obtain the city's honey supply.

Hardest-Hit District

Large numbers of the inhabitants of Kaisariani are Greeks who left Turkey in the great exodus 20 years ago. During the German occupation, this district was hit hardest by the Nazis, as its dwellers were the boldest and foremost foes of the invaders.

The Kaisariani district is strongly left wing in politics and as such was one of the strongholds of the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. group. Consequently, Kaisariani now has been shelled by British medium-sized field pieces.

Regardless of the rightness or wrongness of Kaisariani's support for the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S., it would be a hard person indeed who did not sympathize with these people after what they have gone through during the past 20 years.

Meanwhile, the food situation is becoming acute within the city. The Greek Government has stated officially, "There is actually no bread at all in the town." Furthermore, it appears most unlikely that any supplies will be able to reach districts occupied by E. L. A. S. troops, since transportation facilities are in the hands of British and regular Greek authorities.

Even in the So-called "cleared" areas of the city, the food situation is critical.

Plea for Food

I was walking down the street with another newspaper correspondent who was an old-time resident of the city when his name was called by a woman in a first-story window. It was the wife of one of his old acquaintances and we learned she had been without food for some time and had no way of getting any. This woman, who lived in what is Athen's most fashionable district, then asked my friend if he could find her a little bread.

Serious as is the number of casualties and the extent of material damage resulting from the fighting, the bitterness being shown on both sides may have even more far-reaching results. It is abundantly clear that defeat of the E. L. A. S.—which seems indicated by the great superiority of force available to British and regular Greek troops—will settle nothing.

The results of this struggle can be cleansed away only by a long

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Retribution Comes to Aachen: 3 Weeks' Food—Then What?

How the German people at last are learning the true meaning of war and the hardships that will confront them under Allied occupation are related in a series of articles from Aachen by Ronald Stead, veteran war correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. The following is the first.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AACHEN, Germany, Dec. 7. Delayed.—The shape of things to come in Occupied Germany—at least in defended cities for some time after their capture—is emerging here as a grim picture of retribution.

When the United States First Army took possession at the end of October, Aachen's population had risen from 5,000 or 6,000 (of which only about 1,000 still had homes among the ruins) to 13,000. These 13,000 now have food stocks sufficient to last with tight rationing only 24 days. Sixty-five per cent of the present population are women and girls. The males are mainly elderly or children.

Governmental Set-Up

Normally the population of this, the only large German city in Allied hands, was 165,000, but evacuation because of Allied air raids from Britain reduced the number to 80,000.

During my visit to Aachen, I talked with the officer in charge of the military government—American Maj. Leo A. Swoboda, a lawyer from Kansas City, Kan.

He and his American detachment—16 officers and 13 enlisted men—work in the city's only steam-heated building on the ground floor where also are installed the new German Oberbürgermeister and his staff. German administrators on the ground floor are reorganizing Aachen's community life as best they can.

The military government above them is making sure they do it properly from the Allied view-

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Fleet and B-29's Unite in Blast at Iwo Jima; Should U. S. Bomb or 'Use' the Emperor?

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD THE U. S. FLAGSHIP, Off Iwo Jima, Dec. 8. Delayed—As we approached this small Japanese base in the Bonin islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo, in final formation for the first joint operation by B-29's and fleet units, formations of these great Superfortresses were already flying from the target.

Soon after, we could watch the effect of their bombing. Although the clouds above Iwo Jima blotted out the bombers, repeated explosions sent up heavy blotches of smoke.

Aboard our warship men were busy removing light fixtures—clocks, mirrors and other objects which might be shaken loose by reverberations from full salvos of the 9-inch guns.

After early chow of cold meats, iced tea, and warm apple pie, I wrapped my typewriter in a bath towel, stowed it in a drawer and climbed to a forward machinegun platform above the bridge and overlooking two forward turrets.

By one p. m. the contours of Iwo Jima were fully visible. It made a silhouette above the water line like a long exclamation point, with the 600-foot cone of the Suribachi Yama volcano to dot the southwestern tip.

At 1:47, with a rush of flame and smoke that momentarily obliterated everything, the first projectiles were flung toward the island. Separated by intervals of only seconds, bright orange explosions continued for the next 50 minutes.

Each time the big guns fired, our small platform shuddered. While the warships fired their artillery, other units moved in close and barked furiously with their guns.

Toward the end of the attack, five-inch guns took over from the main batteries.

Before the "cease-fire" order, the whole formation had closed to within slightly more than three miles of shore.

Although the Japanese are known to have heavy coastal guns

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74 Nippon Admirals Lost Since May 7

By the Associated Press

Seven more Japanese admirals and a Nipponese general have passed on, Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today. This brought the total losses of admirals reported by Tokyo since May 7 to 74, and generals to 18 since May 23.

Recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, the radiocast disclosed the passings in reporting the 25th grant of imperial honors to Navy officers and men on the casualty list.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—With Tokyo's Imperial Palace under Norden bombsights, as excellent Army Air Forces pictures attest, and with America's ex-Ambassador to Tokyo Joseph C. Grew preparing to take over as Undersecretary of State, what of this country's attitude toward Japan's Emperor Hirohito?

The latest official American statement on America's attitude toward Japan's autocratic theocracy was made last week by the State Department's chief of the division of Japanese Affairs, Erle P. Dickover.

He, though in muted tones, repeated ex-Ambassador Grew's startling statement of a year ago that Japanese Emperor-worship might well be an asset, that Shintoism which involves Emperor-worship (which many Americans have felt was "the root of all evil in Japan") could become an asset once the Emperor was freed from domination by the military clique.

Shinto Held Harmless

Mr. Dickover who spent 23 years in Japan in Government service repeats that "contrary to popular belief, ancient Shinto is a harmless religion—a peculiar mixture of primitive animism and ancestor worship." The trouble came, he insisted when only relatively recently Japanese militarists "super-

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Philippines:

Ormoc Captured In American 'Squeeze'

Leyte Island's strategic seaport of Ormoc is in American hands—captured just four days after sur-

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Truck-Drivers-Strike Leaders Expelled, Suspended and Fined

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Penalties for engaging in "wildcat" strikes were dealt out here yesterday to 45 truck drivers by their own union, Local 25 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of the American Federation of Labor. This makes the sharpest rebuff that unauthorized strikes, undertaken in defiance of union leadership, have received in New England during the war.

The chief episode which drew drastic disciplinary action was the recent snap strike which for nine days tied up a large share of Boston trucking. The other case centered in the M. & M. Transportation Company of Somerville, one of the major concerns of Greater Boston, which had been plagued with a series of wildcat walkouts.

Seven men in all were expelled from the union, a number of others fined, and a third group fined but the fines suspended. None expelled can ever rejoin the union anywhere. While appeals may be taken, the prospect of reinstatement is regarded in labor circles as very poor.

Job Finding Difficult

It will be difficult for any driver dropped from the union to find a similar job in any other sizeable city, for the teamsters' union is the largest in the A. F. of L. and is organized in cities throughout the country.

"We think we have reached the peak of snap strikes here and that they are now definitely on the down grade," commented Frank J. Halloran, business agent for Local 25.

Six were expelled in the Boston strike: Charles F. LaPlaca, who served as spokesman for the insurgents, Albert E. Celata, Andrew D'Ambrosio, Daniel McCarthy, Leroy A. Lemier, and Jerry Rego. In addition Ernest Saeti was expelled for instigating a snap strike at the M. & M. company. All penalties were voted by the Executive Board of the union after trial of the men.

Year Suspensions

Suspension from the union for a year was meted out to Patrick F. Coughlin, six months to Patrick T. Porcaro, and three months to John J. Willard. Mr. Willard was also removed as a steward of the union, and barred from ever again taking on the responsibility of a steward.

A fine of $500 was given Louis Morgan, $250 to Patrick Lorizio, $100 to Joseph Veader, and $50 to Maurice J. D'Abrosio. When a man is fined, he automatically becomes a member not in good standing, and is not allowed to attend union meetings or work. He is allowed until the first of the following month to pay. If not, his case reverts back to the executive board of the union, and the driver takes a chance of being suspended from membership. One man in the Boston strike, Dominic Vergato, was cleared.

Also before an appeal can be taken to the New England Teamsters' Union Joint Council, a fine must be paid, as no member can go to the council when not in good standing.

In the M. & M. case, 15 drivers were fined $50 each for their part in wildcat strikes, and 15 others were fined but their fines were suspended as they were new to the union. Mr. Saeti was steward of the garage.

Report of the findings was made yesterday to a meeting of several thousand members of the union.

Baby Cups For Christmas Giving

4.20
20% tax included

Silver plated baby cup. The perfect answer for the baby on your Christmas list. Full size, with graceful handle design.

Smith Patterson Co. Inc.
NOW AT 45 SUMMER ST.
BOSTON

Recreation Plans To Be Studied By Brookline Council

A group of 200 Brookline citizens and officials gathered in special session, have established a committee of nine representatives of local civic organizations to recruit an advisory council to study municipal recreational facilities.

The action was advocated by the National Recreation Association. Marcien Jenckes of the local Park Commission called the meeting and urged selection of a council sponsored by such a committee rather than by the municipal boards.

The council will draft a report to the Selectmen on a comprehensive recreational program. The meeting indicated general agreement as to the need for material expansion of facilities embracing both outdoor and indoor features for adults as well as children and youths. Main difficulty, it was indicated, would be to determine priority of proposed projects.

Comprising the special council are: Mrs. Gordon R. Hall, Girl Scouts; the Rev. Haold B. Sedgwick, Minister's Council; Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, League of Women Voters; Sherman Damon, Boy Scouts; Police Chief James W. Tonra, representing the Kiwanis Club, who has been designated as Chairman; Raymond Fallona, Rotary Club; George McGoldrick, Lions Club; John T. Connor, Brookline Post of the American Legion and Leo R. Minahan, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Two Concerts Of 'Messiah' Are Planned

From all parts of New England, from New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, lovers of Handel's Christmas oratorio, "The Messiah," are coming to hear its 177th and 178th presentations by the Handel & Haydn Society in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Sunday and Monday nights, Dec. 17 and 18. Although the Society has not attempted the twin performances for a number of years, its decision to do so this year appears to be amply justified by the keen interest of the public, evidenced in the active ticket sale.

There will be a scattering of Army and Navy uniforms among the ranks of tail-coated basses and tenors this year, and a large Boston bank has given a check to the Society for the purchase of a group of free tickets for servicemen.

Blocks of Tickets Bought

Several entire church choirs have purchased tickets for the Monday performance, because they are busy singing themselves on Sunday nights.

Following a long-time policy, the Society has chosen for its soloists not only singers of accomplishment but men and women with an understanding of and sympathy for religious music, for it is the Society's official contention that only this kind of singer adequately can perform the sacred arias of this traditional work.

Women Sponsor Concerts

Ruth Diehl, soprano, and Wesley Copplestone, tenor, have appeared with the Handel & Haydn Society before, singing solo roles in "The Messiah" last year. Edwin Steffe, baritone, appeared first with the Society last spring, but his background in church music began in the choir of the National Cathedral at Washington, whose Women's Committee is sponsoring the two concerts this year.

Mabel Pearson, who sings the contralto solos, has not sung with the Society before but has appeared many times with the Worcester Oratorio Society in its noted Festivals. She has two sons in the armed services.

Democrats Pick John F. Cahill

John F. Cahill of Everett has been elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to succeed William H. Burke, Jr., who resigned to become Collector of the Port of Boston.

Mr. Cahill, who was active in Mayor Tobin's campaign for Governor, was chosen at a meeting of the State Committee at the Parker House, Boston, on Dec. 9. He defeated John T. McMorrow of Dorchester, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee, by a vote of 39 to 25.

The new head of the Democratic State Committee is a former State Armory Commissioner under Gov. James M. Curley. A long-time resident of Everett, he was educated in the public schools there, the Bay State Engineering School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Northeastern University.

A former member of the Everett City Council, Mr. Cahill has been active in Democratic circles for many years. He has been in the contracting business for more than 25 years.

Only Coat of Its Kind

By a Staff Photographer

Silver-Gray Striped Mink Made Into First Coat

Breeding of the white varieties of mink, announced for the first time a year ago, continues with new markings being developed and garments being designed in new combinations of the fur. This formal coat, just completed by John Taylor, Boston furrier who with his partner is responsible for the development of the natural white breed of mink, illustrates what can be done with the new varieties of the luxury fur. A blue-gray stripe which begins at the base of the pelt and grows lighter toward the top gives this coat a distinction they believe is unequaled so far. Other coats will be made of the fur, but this is the first one. It is said to be valued at about $50,000 to $75,000—which adds up to a goodly number of War Bonds.

$160,000,000 Postwar Plans For the Bay State Urged

Continued from Page 1

House bounded by Derne, Temple, Cambridge, and Hancock Streets. This would necessitate removal of the Wright and Potter printing establishment, Suffolk University, and apartment houses.

The Commission, the Governor said, has authorized expenditure of $1,150,000, transferred under authority of the Governor and Council from the War Emergency Fund, to purchase plans for all projects thus far completed, which plans now become the property of the Commonwealth.

The Governor pointed out that the State's obligation to the architectural firms supplying the plans terminates with the outright purchase of the plans, and added that the selection of architects to carry out the projects would rest with the Legislature and with Governor-elect Tobin.

Airport Plans

The Commission report stressed the importance of the Logan International Airport development project and the expansion of pier facilities in Boston Harbor, if the Commonwealth is to regain its position as a major commercial center. Pointing out that present terminal facilities at the airport are entirely inadequate to handle the present traffic, the Commission recommended immediate construction of temporary facilities of sufficient size to accommodate the growing traffic over the next two years, and construction of permanent facilities at the earliest possible date. Estimated cost of such facilities was placed at $7,150,000.

The Commission proposed construction of an additional pier on property owned by the New Haven Railroad in the neighborhood of Commonwealth Pier as a move to improve port facilities. The estimated cost would be $3,200,000.

The Governor explained that under a ruling of the Attorney General's office, the Commission was not permitted to prepare plans for development of the Mystic Docks because of special legislation adopted at the last session of the Legislature when $4,700,000 was authorized for purchase of the East Boston docks when possible.

Ten Groupings

A summary of the 94 projects prepared as State postwar public works, shows ten separate groupings as follows:

(1.) Projects for promoting business activity in the Commonwealth. This includes the work on harbor facilities and at Logan Airport.

2(.) Projects of special urgency. Single item under this is a new power plant at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea.

(3.) Projects for improving protection of life and health. This includes 21 undertakings for the Departments of Mental Health, Public Health, Public Welfare, and Education.

(4.) Projects providing additional beds for inmates and the utilities made necessary by these increases. This includes 25 items recommended by the Departments of Mental Health, Public Health, Public Welfare, and Correction.

(5) The three-way program of the chronic hospital, the new welfare institution, and conversion of Tewksbury into a custodial institution for the feeble minded. (6) Projects for needed replacements or improvements of utilities and services irrespective of expansion. This provides for projects under the Public Welfare, Mental Health, Public Health, Correction, and at the Massachusetts State College.

(7) Projects for improving the efficiency of administration and operation. Under this come the new state office building, a central bakery to be located at Norfolk Prison Colony, alterations and repairs at the State House, and miscellaneous minor undertakings.

(8) Projects for improving public recreational facilities. Major item under this head is development of Salisbury Beach reservation at an estimated cost of $1,000,000. All projects under this group were recommended by the State Department of Conservation.

(9) Projects for additional quarters for employees. This will mean larger facilities at Shirley Industrial School for Boys and Lakeville Sanatorium.

(10) Other projects. Only item listed here is improvement of facilities at Camp Curtis Guild of the State Guard which was recommended by the Adjutant General's office.

Lions to Honor Officials

Governor Saltonstall, United States Senator-elect, and Mayor Tobin, Governor-elect, will be tendered a joint testimonial by the Boston Host Lions Club, next Thursday noon, at a luncheon in Hotel Kenmore, Charles J. Fox, Boston City Auditor and Club President, announced today. Mr. Fox will preside. Both public officials to be honored are members of the Lions Club.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER
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New Hiring Rules Bolster Plant Forces

New hiring regulations designed to bolster the manpower supply in the war plants of Greater Boston went into operation today.

"Acceptance was very good," Leon J. Kowal, Area Director of the War Manpower Commission, reported. "We had practically no complaints."

No employer may hereafter hire a male worker unless he has a referral card from the United States Employment Service or unless he has a written authorization from the War Manpower Commission. Hospitals are exempted, and railroad help will clear through the Railroad Retirement Board.

The object of this rule is to route available workers into war plants, as the WMC will no longer grant a referral to an unessential job unless the circumstances are exceptional. Also the WMC is making it as difficult as it can for a war worker to quit his plant in favor of a nonessential opening.

"Ad" Columns Tightened

As part of the endeavor to help war production, Boston newspapers today began tightening up on their want-ad columns. Some of the papers placed a notice at the top of their "Help wanted—men" column stating that applicants for the positions listed below must be referred through the United States Employment Service Office at 9 Beacon Street. Another plan followed was the addition of a line, "Must apply at United States Employment Service Office" at the bottom of each want-ad affected.

Private employment agencies, either fee-charging or nonprofit, are called on by the WMC to carry the following in their advertisements for male help. "Male applicants must be cleared with the United States Employment Service."

These restrictions apply only to men and boys, women remaining free to take jobs in unessential or war industry, according to their choosing. Veterans of World War II who have been honorably discharged are excluded from the new regulations. Part-time work also is not covered.

Cable Sent to Eisenhower

A cable was sent to General Eisenhower, "New England labor appreciates Army's requirements. Guarantees continued and increased production," by a conference of several hundred labor leaders meeting at the War Production Board here Saturday. The gathering was described as the most urgent labor session held by the WPB in this region since the early push for war production following Pearl Harbor. The trade union men called in came mostly from the metal trades.

Postage Stamp Sales Take a Jump Upward: Crowds at 7 a. m.

Postage stamp sales at the main post office in Boston jumped sharply today in anticipation of Christmas mailings, and crowds thronged the stamp windows at the Federal Building, Boston, as early as 7 a. m. this morning, it was announced by Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster.

Collections of mail in the 25 cities and towns comprising the Boston postal district were higher yesterday by 50 per cent than for the corresponding Sunday a year ago, Mr. Connelly said today.

Labor shortage in the postal service is acutely serious, and Mr. Connelly repeated his urgent plea that all men or boys more than 16 years of age, who can perform clerk or carrier duty for at least eight hours a day during the Christmas rush, report to Room 448 in the Federal Building. Boys should bring their birth certificates and all applicants should carry a letter of recommendation from a responsible person.

Fireman Awarded Medal for Rescue

A silver medal for outstanding bravery was awarded to Lieut. Raymond W. Frazel, of Ladder Company 24, Boston Fire Department, today, by the Massachusetts Humane Society, for his rescue of two sisters at Havey Beach, West Roxbury, last summer. The presentation was made by Mayor Tobin and Ellery H. Clark, Executive Secretary of the Society, in the Mayor's office.

Lieutenant Frazel rescued the two girls on July 5, in the Charles River, after they had waded out about 30 feet from the shore and had found themselves suddenly beyond their depth. The silver medal is the highest of three types of award which the Humane Society gives.

Present at the ceremony were Samuel J. Pope, Chief of the Fire Department, and William A. Riley, Boston Fire Commissioner.

Houghton Mifflin Aids Writers Again

This year Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston is offering its usual two literary fellowships, in fiction and nonfiction, to writers needing financial assistance to complete projects. The amounts has been advanced from $1,500 to $2,400 each, payable in monthly installments of $200, one half the total to be considered as advance against royalty.

A special award, too, is offered, of $1,000, exclusive of royalties, for a book of poetry, which may be either a complete manuscript or work in progress. Judges are Katharine S. (Mrs. E. B.) White, Horace Gregory, and Ferris Greenslet.

Application blanks may be obtained from the publishers. Closing dates are Jan. 1, 1945, for the regular fiction and nonfiction fellowships; March 1, 1945 for the special poetry award.

New Bedford Wage Raise

Wage increases equivalent to 5½ cents an hour for more than 250 employees of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company have been approved by the New England War Labor Board, it announced here today.

Noted Orchestra Leader Hopes For Political Change in Greece

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Dimitri Mitropoulos
Leader of Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

"The moment has come for Greece to try a different kind of social and political system," Dr. Dimitri Mitropoulos, Greek conductor, declared today in an interview at his suite in the Hotel Hemenway in Boston.

Now conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Mitroppoulos is to direct the regular concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the next two weeks. He is back in Boston for the first time in seven years to conduct the organization from which he emerged on the American musical scene eight years ago.

A Poor Nation

"Greece has seen political systems of all shades—kingdoms, democracies, and dictatorships," Dr. Mitropoulos explained earnestly, disclosing the deep feelings which he, and undoubtedly many Greeks long absent from their homeland, have about the current situation. "Those governments didn't see a good day," he added. "I hope to see a political and social change." Asked as to what he thought Greek political leanings are now, Dr. Mitropoulos said "far to the left."

"What is good for England may not be good for Greece," he continued. "Greece cannot afford a kingdom or a democracy, Greece is a poor nation. I think it is a pity we do not let them make their own choice."

The discussion of politics, quite naturally, brought up the question of its use in art, and here Dr. Mitropoulos had as definite opinions.

"I don't think politics should interfere with art," Dr. Mitropoulos declared, "but I do think that the artist should never forget that he has to extend a hand to the people. I mean by that the artist should try to lead the people to him, educate them, but not play down to them. The artist has a duty to art—he should never forget that his art should not stay in an ivory tower.

American Composer

"Art, furthermore, should not betray itself, by the artist making it more acceptable," Dr. Mitropoulos also explained. "It may eventually spoil the artist. I think there is a high morale in art that must be considered."

He disclosed that he is to present an American composer in his first program next Friday—Morton Gould's "Spirituals," a suite of white and Negro music, he described it. Another work to be programmed is American-European Ernst Krenek's "I Wonder As I Wander," done in the United States by the Viennese composer of "Jonny Spielt Auf," the "sensation" of the twenties. The Boston performance of the work will be the third one, the premiere having been given in Minnepolis and the second performance in New York.

"American composers have come very high," he said. "Nowadays it is definitely a question of selection of American works, instead of looking around to find one," he added. He named Walter Piston, Roy Harris, William Schuman, Aaron Copland, Roger Sessions, and David Diamond as his leading choices of contemporary composers.

"The approbation of the American public is necessary, of course," he said, "to encourage us to conduct more American music and to improve the mind of the American composer.

"Dr. Koussevitzky has done a tremendous job in this respect—playing the utmost amount of American music," he continued. "I think Dr. Koussevitzky's contribution to the world and to America has been his constant presentation of contemporary composers."

Works Selected

Among other contemporary and standard works selected by Dr. Mitropoulos for his Boston concerts are Rachmaninov's Second Symphony, in E minor, Vaughan Williams' "London" Symphony, Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony No. 3, in A minor, and Schubert's Symphony No. 2, in B flat.

Dr. Mitropoulos (who is "Dr" by virtue of an honorary degree awarded him in 1942 by the University of Minnesota) said that he has done a great deal of listening to popular music in the course of his musical travels which have taken him from Winnipeg to New Orleans with his own orchestra and from coast to coast in guest engagements. He has, in fact, just come from conducting a series of concerts with the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra which he stated was a "fine orchestra."

Jazz, he thinks, has become more ugly. "It has cheapened, vulgarized itself, and is itself playing down to the public."

He expressed the hope that middle western orchestras would achieve the distribution by radio and records, with the accompanying public notice, as is available to major eastern orchestras. "We don't have the privilege of being on the air now, but we're just as good. I suppose now that the Petrillo ban on recording is off much time will be devoted to major orchestras. They may get around to us later."

Women Musicians

Turning to a discussion on women in major symphony orchestras, Dr. Mitropoulos said that in the Minneapolis Orchestra where there was long a "no-women" tradition, there are now four women players, a harpist, cellist, violinist, and flutist. He added that the women players are wives of orchestra men which simplifies the traveling problem.

After his regular season with Minneapolis, Dr. Mitropoulos disclosed, he is to conduct the seven-week season at Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia in the summer. He has been appointed permanent conductor of the Dell concerts.

Despite all this appearance of success, Mr. Mitropoulos is philosophic about it all. "I meet people, useful people, wonderful people, absolutely happy without knowing Bach or Beethoven. We shouldn't inflict music on anyone who doesn't want it and I don't dislike such people. Art is addressed to those who want it—we shouldn't force it on anyone."

'Bad Education' Blamed for War

Asserting that "bad education" brought on World War II, the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, yesterday deplored proposals for compulsory military training after the war "as the route to future wars."

Speaking at the annual breakfast of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Archbishop called for the co-operation of all Roman Catholics in helping to make a just and lasting peace.

"We must work to make our voices heard," the speaker affirmed, and he added: "You don't want a peace that fails to recognize the divinity of God, the dignity of man, and the rights of minorities."

Referring to a recent document prepared by Roman Catholic Bishops as indicating that the war was caused by "bad education," the Archbishop appraised this as meaning not merely the education one gets in school, colleges and universities, but "education in general, over the radio, through literature and through modern living."

As for compulsory military training, the speaker said: "We all know that compulsory military training is another route to future war. You do not want your children entering another war 25 years from now. "I appeal to you to unite against compulsory military training, and to work together for permanent peace."

Boston Recreation For Service People

Today, Dec. 11

Free tickets for sports, theaters, etc., at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Dances with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Service Club; Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Officers' dances, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m., Ruby Newman; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

U. S. O. dance, the Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue; servicemen and women invited; hostesses, refreshments, 8 p. m., orchestra.

Arts and crafts, Buddies Club, 1-5 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, fingerprinting 7:30 p. m., portrait sketching.

Leathercraft instructions, 48 Boylston Street, 7:15 p. m.

Dance instruction, Temple Place Club, 7:45 p. m.

Instructions in Jiu Jitsu, 48 Boylston Street, 7:30 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, entertainment, free refrshments, dancing.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Hull—Tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight, followed by rain mixed with snow, beginning about midnight and changing to rain by morning. Moderate to occasionally heavy rain early Tuesday, becoming light and intermittent by afternoon and ending during the afternoon. Not so cold tonight; the lowest temperature, 36 degrees. Moderate temperatures Tuesday.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with snow beginning in the southwest portion late tonight and extending into the south central portions Tuesday, becoming mixed with rain along the coast. Not so cold tonight; moderately cold Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight followed by snow beginning in the southern sections late tonight and extending into the northern sections Tuesday morning. Snow will become mixed with rain in the south portions Tuesday and change to snow flurries late Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight. Snow in the interior and rain mixed with snow along the coast beginning late tonight. Tuesday snow mixed with sleet and rain in the interior and rain along the coast ending during the afternoon.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight followed by rain mixed with snow beginning late tonight, changing to rain. Tuesday rain, rather heavy early in the day, becoming light and intermittent by afternoon and ending.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight followed by snow in the interior beginning late tonight and rain mixed with snow along the coast. Tuesday snow mixed with sleet and rain in the interior and rain along the coast ending during the afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings will be displayed at 2 p. m. today for increasing winds becoming strong tonight and reaching gale force Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:18 p. m.: height 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 9:39 a. m.: height 9.3 feet.

Goin' Our Way?

WE'LL be headin' home — by telephone — around the Christmas holidays.

You can give us, and the thousands of our buddies in New England, a lift, if you kinda keep the lines clear. You know . . . make your greeting calls early as possible the week before Christmas. Thanks!

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

New Ways Are Urged to Help Base Democracy in Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11—Better ways of helping homes become miniature democracies must be found so they will send family members into community life equipped to make the democratic way operative there, according to Mrs. Dora S. Lewis of New York University, at the annual convention of the American Vocational Association.

"Science and invention have placed an adequate standard of living within the reach of every family," she told the closing session of the Association here on Saturday.

"Education is needed for greater acceptance of public health service, for more support of group insurance and hospitalization plans, for further public provision for maternal and infant care and for widespread recognition of the need for extended programs of social security.

"Educational programs that have proved their work in wartime should be continued and extended. For physical health we can improve production and utilization of food; we can work to extend compulsory cereal enrichment, community food preservation centers, school lunch programs, industrial feeding and effective supervision of public food service."

The responsibility on the shoulders of teachers for influencing relationships between the United States and Latin-American was stressed by Oscar A. Gacitua, Chilean educator.

"The war has demonstrated that there is a military solidarity between the United States and South America," he said. "Through their teachers the younger generation can become aware of the contribution they must make toward establishing reciprocal understanding in the Western Hemisphere, in order to construct the solid foundations of peace, justice, freedom and democracy of the world."

Announcement was made at the closing session of the Association that a bill calling for a Federal appropriation of $100,000,000 to defray the cost of vocational training and retraining of Federal, state and local workers for peacetime jobs would be introduced in the next Congress under Association sponsorship. It was the concensus of the delegates that peacetime jobs for all employable workers in the United States was a chief objective of the people, and that to insure this money would be needed to carry on the program.

"A large portion of the financing must be done with Federal funds if vocational training opportunities are to be provided for all people in all States," a resolution adopted by the Association declared.

"Such adequate financial backing would make possible the full use of $10,000,000 invested in vocational training facilities and, moreover, in the employment of thousands of competent instructors, supervisors and directors of vocational education."

Reviewing the work of the schools during the past year, it was revealed that they had trained 10,000,000 civilians for war jobs. Many of these workers had lost the skills of their former occupations, it was added, and in many instances their former occupations had so changed that they must develop a new set of skills and concepts. It was upon this basis that federal aid for vocational training and retraining was put forward.

"The welfare of our national economy demands that these men and women in industries and on farms be retrained for pursuits and occupations that will fit them to take an honored and valued place in the ranks of workers, farmers and home-makers in our peacetime economy," the resolution declared. "We realize that this cannot be done unless the national congress makes available sufficient funds to permit the vocational schools to do this much-needed job."

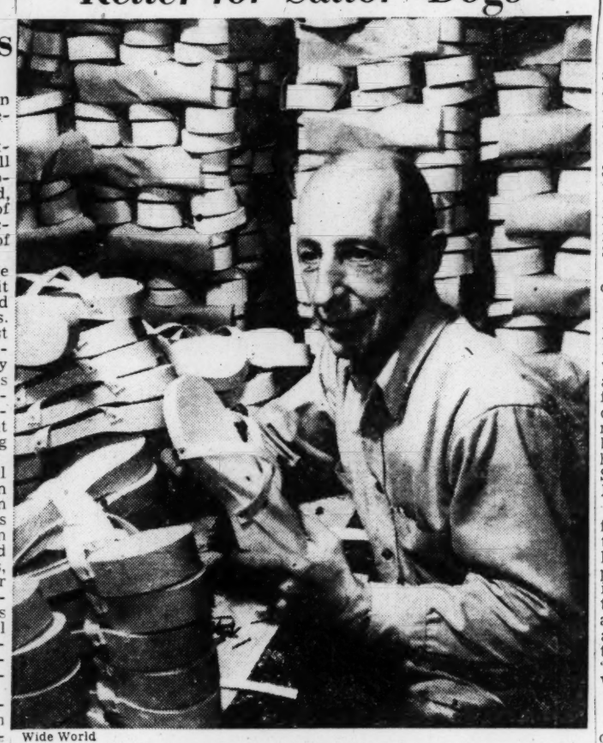
Dr. M. D. Mobley, State Director of Vocational Education in Georgia and newly elected President of the Association, saw the need of retraining "literally millions of people" for peacetime occupations. The next year, he said, would call for placing emphasis on the importance of developing adequate reconversion propects, and, he held, to keep pace with the huge task ahead it would be necessary for the schools to develop a program of vocational education much greater than anything that has gone before.

Oak Leaf Clusters Added To Patton-Hodges Medals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Lieutenant Generals George S. Patton and Courtney H. Hodges, Commanders of the Third and First American armies, respectively, have been awarded Oak Leaf clusters for their Distinguished Service Medals.

Both awards, the War Department announced Dec. 9, were for their leadership in the campaigns in France last summer. Both General Patton and General Hodges received the Distinguished Service Medal during World War I. General Patton was awarded his first cluster in 1942.

Relief for Sailor 'Dogs'



Wide World

Wood Brings Special Comfort

The coral-infested beaches of the western Pacific are tough on leather, and the damp weather makes the boys out there want to kick off their shoes for sheer relief. Now, wooden shoes being made for them by a Los Angeles factory afford safe walking and bathing on the sharp coral beaches encountered in Pacific island hopping. Here Robert K. Girard is shown making wooden clogs for the Navy at his factory here. They are made of sugar pine, and during the past three months Mr. Girard has turned out about 12,000 small, medium, and large-sized clogs.

Riveting Rosie Asks Man's Pay Like a Lady

DETROIT, Dec. 11 (AP)—"Rosie the Riveter" wants a man's pay, but she expects industry to treat her like a lady for all that.

The 150 delegates to the First National Women's Conference of the United Automobile Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations made that quite plain.

All that was needed to loose a torrent of feminine opinion on the subject was the suggestion of a speaker (male) that if Rosie wants equal pay for equal work she also should expect to turn out the same quality and quantity of work and observe the same conduct as a man.

The speaker, the U. A. W.'s own Thomas A. Johnstone, acting director of the Union's General Motors Department, had the further temerity to suggest that Rosie, for the sake of a man's pay, might have to give up some of the little extra privileges accorded her by employer and fellow-employee alike in deference to her sex.

The delegates adopted a resolution designed to spur the U. A. W.-C. I. O. Executive Board in the fight for equal pay for equal work; another urging abolition of separate job classifications for women; one pressing grievance in plants where merit advancement to the top brackets is denied women workers; another advocating regularly scheduled, paid rest periods—two 15-minute siestas—for all workers and still another asking 45 minutes for lunch with adequate "wash-up time."

The conference also went on record in opposition to the proposed equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution, on the ground that it would void state legislation governing working conditions for women.

Later, Walter P. Reuther, U. A. W. Vice-President, said that while industry generally has adopted the policy of equal pay for equal work for men and women, there still are instances where women doing the same work as men receive less pay.

Presentation of Nobel Prizes Linked to Education for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Messages from President Roosevelt and King Gustav V of Sweden and high ranking diplomatists and scholars joined in honoring six Nobel Prize winners for 1943 and 1944, all residents of the United States, here yesterday, when for the first time the awards were made on American soil. Heretofore they have always been made in Stockholm by the King of Sweden.

Prizes totaling $120,000 were distributed at colorful ceremonies to five Americans and one Dane following a luncheon in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The winners, all of whom were dressed in academic caps and gowns, received the awards from Wollmar F. Bostroem, Swedish Minister of the United States, representing Gustav V, against a brilliant gold curtain, from which hung the flags of the United States, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland.

Presentation ceremonies were followed by a dinner in honor of the winners at the Astor Hotel last night, the anniversary of the passing in 1896 of Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite. Present at the dinner were some of the award winners of previous years, and they joined with other distinguished speakers in a forum on "Education for Peace in a Postwar World."

Greeting From Roosevelt

Natural science was the theme of the address and messages received. The greeting from President Roosevelt, in addressing the American-Scandinavian foundation, sponsors of the luncheon, declared that "here in America we have always believed that science should be the servant of the people."

"I am confident that after this war the scientists of all nations will again contribute their talents to a world body of knowledge, useful alike to all people," he added. "The Nobel Prizes for the past 43 years have fostered this concept that science and art are builders of peace."

In a radiogram sent to the Foundation, and read to the gathering by the Swedish Minister, King Gustav expressed hope that "the scientists of my country and those in the great republic on the other side of the Atlantic will in the near future be able to resume to the fullest extent their fruitful co-operation for the benefit of mankind.

Two Awards Divided

Sharing two of the $30,000 prizes were two natural scientists who worked together in their research discoveries in the field of physiology and medicine. The 1943 award was divided between Edward A. Doisey, Professor of Biochemistry in the St. Louis (Mo.) University School of Medicine, and Henrik Dam of Copenhagen, now attached to Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N. Y., for their discovery of "the chemical nature of vitamin K."

The 1944 award in this field was shared by Dr. Joseph Erlanger, Professor of Physiology at Washington University, St. Louis and Dr. Herbert S. Gasser, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, for their discoveries concerning the "highly differentiated functions of the single nerve fibers."

Dr. Otto Stern of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pa., received the 1943 physics prize for his contributions to the development of the atomic ray methods and his discovery of the magnetic moment or balance of the proton. The 1944 prize in physics went to Dr. Isidor I. Rabi of Columbia University here, for his resonance method of recording the magnetic properties of atomic nuclei.

Johannes V. Jensen, Danish author now in Copenhagen, who received the 1944 literature prize for his novel, "The Long Journey," and Dr. George Jevesy, Hungarian natural scientist now living in Stockholm, who won the 1943 chemistry award for his work in the use of isotopes as indicators in studying chemical processes, were unable to be present for the awards.

Tribute Paid to Nobel

For the sixth year there was no Nobel Peace Prize, perhaps the best known of all Nobel awards, although Mr. Bostroem remarked that he hoped that "some one will be worthy of at least one next year."

Alfred Nobel, Mr. Bostroem told an audience which included leading natural scientists and authors and deans and presidents of colleges and universities from all sections of the United States, "was first of all a practical engineer, largely self-taught, like the late Mr. Edison, and like him an inventor who believed the road to temporal happiness, if not eternal salvation, lay in man's mastery over the forces of nature."

Other speakers at the luncheon included Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, President of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, who presided, and Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University. The presentation ceremonies were radiocast to Norway, Sweden, Iceland, and Denmark by the Office of War Information.

The part motion pictures, the press, radio, literature, natural science and education must play in preserving a vitalized and dynamic peace in the postwar world was the subject of a forum last night, under the auspices of the American Nobel Anniversary Committee.

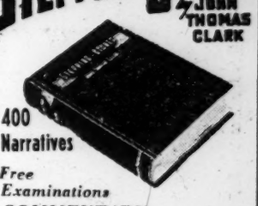
Income Tax? Shucks, Just Take Your Time

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—For a change, the Treasury is telling individual income-tax payers there's no hurry in filing their estimates and paying their final 1944 installments.

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reminded that group yesterday that Congress had changed from Dec. 15, 1944, to Jan. 15, 1945, the final date for filing tax estimates and paying of last installments of estimated tax for this year.

Taxpayers affected by the change in dates include farmers who exercised their right to defer filing income estimates, persons who already have filed 1944 declarations but desire to revise their estimates, and all persons who owe the final installment of the 1944 estimated tax.

STEPPING STONES
JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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COMMENTARY . . .

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CONTENTS . . .

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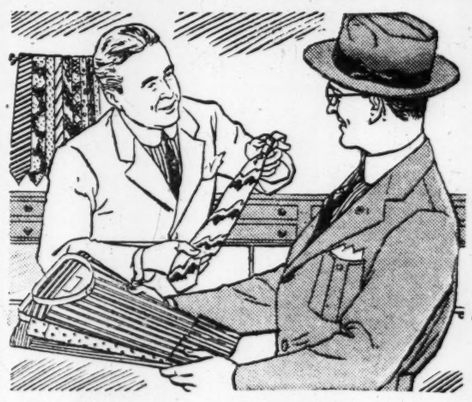
JOE: "Yeah, it must be swell to have your own place and be your own boss."

POP: "Maybe you can, Joe, after the war. Let me tell you how I got started."

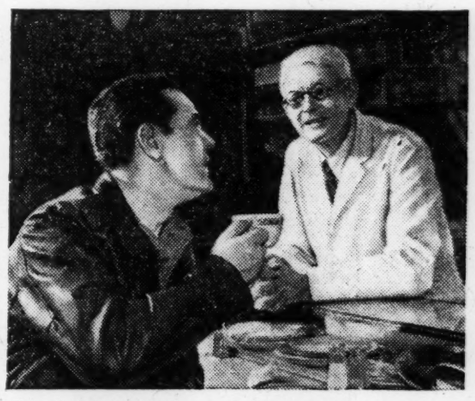
POP: "During the last war, I was on your side of the counter—working in an airplane plant. Ma Jones was running this place then. She kind of mothered all of us—and bawled us out plenty for throwing our war money around the way we did.



POP: "Well, at first I didn't listen and like a lot of other fellows just kept on blowing most all I had. Prices of everything went up and up, until the more we spent the less we got for our money. Finally what Ma Jones kept saying got through my thick skull.

POP: "So I started buying Liberty Bonds whenever I could and started a savings account. Once I got a taste of having something left over to salt away on pay day, it was easy, and I began to feel like I was 'somebody.' That's a pretty nice feeling!"

POP: "And that was the start that got me this business. One day, Ma Jones figured she was too old to keep on running the place by herself. I hadn't saved a fortune, but it was enough to make a down payment; and then I paid her off something each year.



POP: "And look, Joe, *you* may never have an opportunity like this again. Sock that extra money away in War Bonds, life insurance and a savings account!"

JOE: "You're talking my language, Pop! And I'm sure going to keep on stowing it away."

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Current Art Shows—New War Play Opening—Two Week-End Concerts

Andrew Wyeth's Water Colors; Frank Kirk's Paintings Seen

By Dorothy Adlow

Water colors by Andrew Wyeth will be on display through Dec. 22 at Doll and Richards.

Mr. Wyeth may well stand on his own, and yet it is interesting to reflect on the accomplishment of the son of an eminent artist. N. C. Weyth was an illustrator. His son, Andrew, cut his artistic teeth on the principles of drawing. Whatever training he had was on the side of draughtsmanship. That is why it is interesting to note his enthusiasm for paint and for the effects that can be achieved with a bold and thrifty manipulation of the paintbrush. Not that he has departed from the practice of delineation. Line is implicit in many of his aquarelles, and it is explicit in his temperas. But the brush is applied with exclamatory summarization, with a bold thrift that condenses a mass into a telling blot, or a contour into a decisive thrust.

The artist strives to achieve the maximum momentary effect disdaining utterly delicate considerations of morphology, and concentrating upon acute contrasts and vehemently indicated contours. It is one kind of Expressionism. But it is rooted in realism. He seems to carry on where Winslow Homer left off. For Homer, let us recall, evolved the method of abbreviation and conciseness after years. But he was more objective and would report the same storm, the same imposing phenomena with poise and balance.

Mr. Wyeth heightens the dramatics, dissolves, vaporizes, disintegrates the surface material to achieve the elemental illusion. The method must be employed with utmost watchfulness lest it prove self-destructive; the freer the artist's technical manipulation the more vigilant he must be in using that freedom.

White and black and gray take on meaning under Mr. Wyeth's commanding hand. With sound and meaningful modulation of values, "color" may emanate from black and white.

The Maine woods, the seacoast, coves, wood piles, houses count among the Wyeth subjects but he seems more absorbed in the manner in which these subjects are "weathered", in wind, mist, darkness, cold.

The temperas by Andrew Wyeth show another mood, a reasoned and qualified craftsmanship, and interest in contour and texture. They point in another direction: probably the next crop of pictures will disclose more widely this new departure.

* * *

At Vose Galleries

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries, oil paintings by Frank C. Kirk, A. N. A., will be on exhibition through the month.

Mr. Kirk's pictures are painted with a facile hand. They vary in subject and in mood; but they are alike in their readability. Legibility seems one of their emphatic features, for this painter has something of the litterateur in him. His pictures tell about his hobbies, his friends, his travels, his meditations. He uses symbols when he can, or better, accessories which have associative meaning. He has moments of sentimentality.

Something of his Russian background still lingers in the painting by Mr. Kirk, particularly the portrayals of workers. He aims for accurate realistic report, but he is not content with that alone. There is something peculiarly sympathetic in the likenesses, every one of which has marked distinction of personality. Sometimes there is a tendency toward stylization, reminiscent of some contemporary Spanish realists.

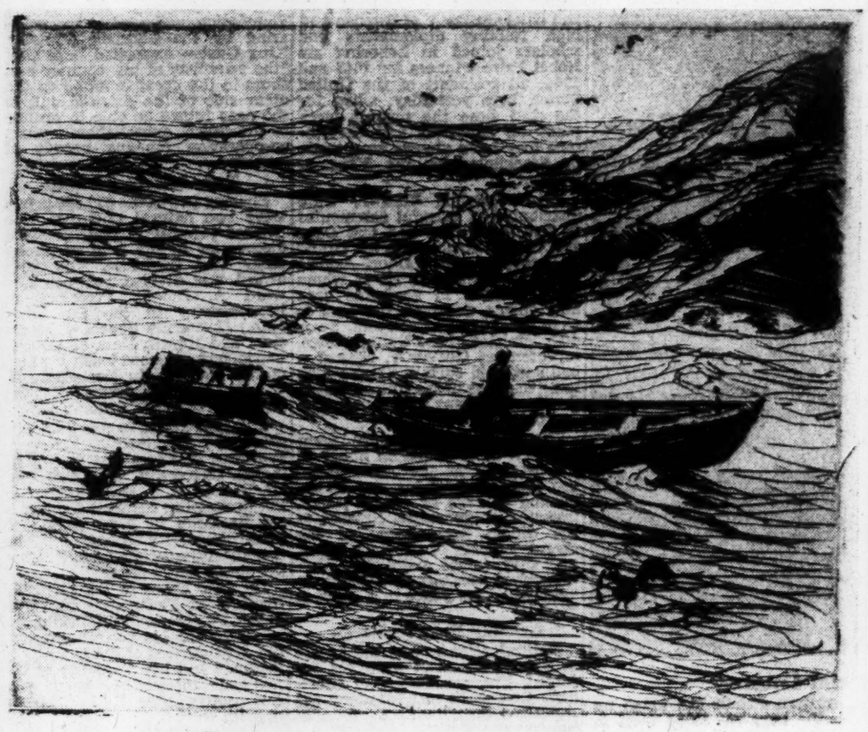
In still-life, Mr. Kirk works enthusiastically, compiling generous assortments of brass, bronze, and copper, gleamingly polished amid folds of textile arrangements. A conventional technical handling prevails. "The Prophet" and "Shepherd and Saint" seem his best accomplishment in still-life. Both canvases carry beyond the limits of surface likeness; each is imbued with a quality of exaltation which this painter strove eagerly to express.

The landscapes are more interesting when there is some architectural focus. "S. W. of Michigan Blvd." (Chicago) and "Lowertown, Quebec," are firmly composed. These should really be entitled "townscapes." There is a series of them painted on smaller canvases, among them views of Rome, Paris, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia.

Outstanding personal portraits are "Sambo," "My Friend H. D." and "At Work," a self-portrait.

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur—"The Hasty Heart," new war play by John Patrick, set in the convalescent ward of a British hospital in India. Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse are the producers. Richard Basehart, Anne Burr, John Lund, Douglas Chandler, Jack Campbell, and Victor Chapin are among the players in a company of 10. Bretaigne Windust directed. Raymond Sovey designed the single setting.



'Running In," by Charles H. Woodbury
Etching now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library

War Bond Premiere

Sol Lesser's film from the play, "3 Is a Family," featuring Marjorie Reynolds, Fred Brady, Charles Ruggles, and Helen Broderick, has been selected for the War Bond première, Wednesday evening at the State Theater only at 8:30.

Free tickets for the première may be obtained by the purchase of a war bond of any denomination at Loew's, RKO, or any downtown M. & P. theaters. The program will include the appearance of the First Combat Infantry band, all of whom have seen overseas service. Lola Valli of the radio will sing.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.; 15.1 meg., 19.85 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. 11.84 meg., 25.11 m.; 9.48 meg., 31.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The children's hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—A talk. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—The making of a piper. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; talks; music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Pruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.03 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Money with menaces. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; music.
4:45 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Red Cross Program.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, News.
7:00 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Music.
7:15 p. m. to 8—Same as WBZ.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Marian Anderson; orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Music in Three-Quarter Time.
8:00 p. m. to 10:30—Same as WNAC.
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Art Exhibitions

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 105 Charles Street—Drawings and paintings by John Northey. Through Dec. 17.
Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Works of Charles H. Woodbury. Through December.
Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by masters.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Velvet paintings by Ellen Bellows Endicott. Exhibition by Andrew Wyeth. Through Dec. 23.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through December.
Holman's Print Shop, 52 Park Street—Engravings, etchings, and old maps.
Houghton Library, Cambridge—Exhibition of a medieval legal illuminated manuscript.
Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern paintings.
Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibition of little pictures by contemporary New Englanders. Through December.
Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Boris Artzybasheff.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Frank C. Kirk, A. N. A. Through Dec. 30.
Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer; miscellaneous objects of Winthrop bequest.
Museum of Fine Arts—Springfield Museum Museum of Fine Arts Mural competition exhibition (Museum School Galleries); exchange exhibition of water colors by Edinburgh School Children (Classroom A); Special Christmas Exhibition, Dec. 15-31. Museum Hours: 9 a. m., to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Attleboro: Attleboro Musum of Art and History—Autumn exhibition of prints and water colors.
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of pictures by Artists of New York. Through January.
Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Oil paintings by Frederick J. Mulhaupt. Through December.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, lithographs and etchings by Winslow Homer. Through Dec. 17.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Errand for Bernice," by Jacques Deval. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett, 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Wilbur—"The Hasty Heart," by John Patrick. Featuring Richard Basehcart, Anne Burr, John Lund. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Evelyn M. Duncanson, soprano. Helen Zoe Duncan, accompanist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"An American Romance," Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards. 2:45, 6, 9:05. "The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 11:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:10, 6:20, 9:05. "March of Time," 1:20, 3:40, 6:05, 8:40.
Keith Memorial—"Bowery to Broadway," Maria Montez, Susanna Foster, Turhan Bey, Jack Oakie. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:55. "Murder in the Blue Room," Grace McDonald, Donald Cook. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:30, 8:35.
Kenmore—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 2:40, 6:06, 9:32. "Lady Let's Dance," 1, 4:26, 7:52.
Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.
Metropolitan—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Eleanor Parker. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "One Body Too Many," Jack Haley, Jean Parker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Modern—"Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:05, 7:40. "Hail the Conqering Hero," Eddie Bracken. 10:55 a. m., 1:20, 5:30, 9:15.
Orpheum—"Summer Storm," George Sanders, Linda Darnell. 9:48 a. m., 12:52, 3:56, 7, 10:04. "Unwritten Code," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 11:30 a. m., 2:37, 5:41, 8:45.
Paramount—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. "March of Time," 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:30, 8:50.
RKO-Boston—"Heavenly Days," Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:30, 11:37 a. m., 1:43, 3:49, 5:55, 8, 10:05. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:50, 2:55, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.
Scollay—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews, 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "National Barn Dance," 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Navy Yard—This Is America," "Nautical But Nice," "Judge's Life," Nation and war news, cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to midnight.
State—"Summer Storm," George Sanders, Linda Darnell. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "The Unwritten Code," Tom Neal, Anna Savage. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9:05.
Telepix—"Navy Yard—Destroyer 690," "College Songs," "Roller Skating," "Aquatic Ballet," "Radio Stars," "A Nautical Revue," "World News," two cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"The Conspirators," Hedy Lamar, Paul Henreid 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "The Merry Monahans," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 1:05, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews, Clifton Webb. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "National Barn Dance," 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "The Master Race." 1:30, 7:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Since You Went Away." Latest Movietone News.
Regent: "Christmas Holiday." "Crime by Night."
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Impatient Years," "Youth Runs Wild." 1:50, 7:50.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Man from Frisco." "Kansas City Kitty." 1:45, 7:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Crime by Night."
Coolidge Corner: "The Merry Monahans." "Mark of the Whistler."
Cleveland Circle: "The Impatient Years." "The Conspirators." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Impatient Years." "Even Doors to Death." 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Rainbow Island." "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 2, 8.
University: "Hail the Conquering Hero." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret." 3:15, 6:30, 9:55.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Block Busters."
Park: "Rainbow Island." "Port of 40 Thieves."
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Going My Way." "Special Features." 1:30, 7:45.
MALDEN — Granada: "Till We Meet Again." 2:56, 6:16, 9:37. "Great Moment." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Greenwich Village." 3:31, 9:21. "Henry Aldrich's Secret." 2:12, 8:12.
Mystic: "They Live in Fear." 1:52, 7, 9:47. "Music in Manhattan." 3:52, 8:22.
Strand: "Dark Mountain." 1:45, 4:56, 8:07. "An American Romance." 2:45, 5:56, 9:07.
Orpheum: "Ladies Courageous." 3:15, 9. "Wyoming Hurricane." 2:15, 8.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Conspirators." "Dark Mountain." 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Youth Runs Wild." 1:45, 6:45.
Fellsway: "It Happened Tomorrow." "Invisible Man's Revenge."
MELROSE — Melrose: "Rainbow Island." "It Happened Tomorrow."
NATICK — Colonial: "Till We Meet Again." "Merry Monahans." 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Babes on Swing Street."
NEWTON — Paramount: "Till We Meet Again." "Bride by Mistake." 2, 8.
QUINCY — Capitol: "Marriage is a Private Affair." "Dark Mountain."
Strand: "Barbary Coast Gent." "Reckless Age."
Alhambra: "The Merry Monahans." "Black Magic."
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Greenwich Village." "Roger Touhy, Gangster."
Strand: "I Love a Soldier." "The Scarlet Claw."
Capitol and Ball Square: "Meet the People." "Passport to Destiny."
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "I Love a Soldier." "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: Christmas Holiday." "Storm Over Lisbon."
Coolidge: "The Fleet's In." "Love Crazy."
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Meet Miss Bobby Socks."
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Arsenic and Old Lace." March of Time. "Uncle Sam, Mariner."
WEST NEWTON, West Newton: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Babes on Swing Street."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "And the Angels Sing." "Seven Days Ashore."

"Mexican Majesty," a Fox Technicolor visit to Mexico City, shows particularly the city's handsome buildings, avenues, and nearby vacation resorts, concluding with remarkable diving scenes at Acapulco.

Budapest Quartet At Jordan Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

To say the worst first, Quincy Porter's Quartet No. 7, on the program of the Budapest String Quartet in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, is more an association of ideas than a mastered organization of them; though that happens to be true of many a piece of music, even of the accepted and classical kind. Take one of the piano sonatas of Chopin. It is held together more on the continuity of style of all Chopin music than on any structural inevitably in the work itself.

The old bag-of-marbles figure intrudes itself. But suppose so; just the same the visiting four artists—Josef Roismann, Edgar Ortenberg, Boris Kroyt, and Mischa Schneider—found the Porter Quartet worth their time and the Sunday matinee audience found it worth their attentive listening. The ideas are interesting in themselves and they surely move hearers to pleasant meditation, even if they do not stir in them any extraordinary imaginings. The composition goes in three movements; and if there is little variety of mood, there is much of manner. The middle movement, Adagio, calls for a certain consistent way of playing that seems somehow exactly right for the ensemble of instruments concerned. Each of the four holds its quality of sound right through—none dominating and none submerged. Here is exemplified modern composing really getting out of historic grooves.

This little orchestra from Budapest comes bringing a most competent and pleasure-giving 'cello section. Things are not always so well arranged with musical organizations claiming title as string quartets. Nor do they all produce so well balanced a harmony. On the first-violin corner there is independence and leadership, but no calling main notice to the top voice. The second-violin and viola diagonal is effective to the ear as well as to the eye. With balance all the while, too, comes blend. In some strange way, the 'cello tone ascends right up through and keeps everything in accord.

Speaking generally, the Budapest Quartet in its treatment of such composers as Mozart (B flat major, K.458) and Schubert (D minor, "Death and the Maiden") remain true enough to historic requirements, but they do seem to avoid recalling a period. There is little polite flourish about the late eighteenth-century man and less romantic pretense about the early nineteenth-century one. Both are brought down to our time.

A fifth person to enter the scene, in the wedge of space the overflow platform audience left for the actors, was Mr. Porter, taking a bow at the close of rendition of his piece.

Eileen Darby

Kenny Bowers and Jane Withers

In "Glad to See You," musical comedy coming to the Opera House Tuesday.

Richard Crooks With Song

Richard Crooks, tenor, proved himself a complete singer, appearing before a Symphony Hall audience on Saturday evening and presenting something like a universal program. He brought with him, to divide honors, Joseph Fuchs, violinist, he had for his accompanist Frederick Schauwecker; Mr. Fuchs had for his, Frederic Waldmann.

Mr. Crooks' command of his art asserts itself in the first place on the vocal side. His voice is equal to tasks of any type. He can perform a lyric or a dramatic aria, just as happens, though in the actual practice of the theater he might not adapt himself to the extreme of either style. Nobody would expect him to shine in florid execution or to bring down the house in a scene on the so-called heroic order. He can take care of music that abounds in emotion, and he can safely make his way through the paths of grandiloquence. Put him where he must express passion or arouse feelings, he will do the situation full justice.

With no danger of anything like imitation being imputed to him, Mr. Crooks can be an Italian tenor or a French tenor. He is cosmopolitan, whatever that may amount to; but to sum it up, he possesses both inborn gift and cultivated knack for opera; and he has the same as well for oratorio and for what in recital terminology is known as song.

For the matter of that, song was what he remarkably excelled in on this occasion. Encircled by old-time and latter-day items on his program was a group of songs by Schubert. No doubt he intended to set the music of Schubert before his house in a manner that would be remembered and that could at the same time be rated with the best interpretation of the day.

People who attended the concert could hardly have known what would come of it; for printed programs are only promises, and in the case of a particular professional line, like singing or piano playing, they are all much alike. The Crooks following knew there would be something they could hitch to. There would be a standard set somewhere. As it eventuates they know what to expect of the next performer coming along with the songs of Schubert—"Du bist die Ruh," or whatever else.

W. P. T.

"Jewels of Iran," Fox short, narrates the story of Teheran, picturing the modernized city, the making of Persian rugs, and the busy city markets.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Felix Knight, tenor	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Musical program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	WFBR String Ensemble	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	WHDH Air Express	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies" vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup Music	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; songs	Westbrook Van Voorhis, Newscast	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15	Talk about child'n	Songs; Air Express	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl; talk	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:30	Talk about child'n	News; Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sk	Something for the Girls	Something for the Girls
4:45	"Follies with Eve-	'Hop Harrigan"; drama	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	lyn Home, mc; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	Evelyn Winters, sk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	'Christmas Window'; sk	Round-up Time
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk	"Superman"; sk.	Round-up Time
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Musical program	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	L. Murray's music.	News; "Whose War"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky'	'Pleasure Parade'	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; J. Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; "Soldier"	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Martin Block's Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Horace Heidt's Orch.
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Treasure Hunt; Music	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Tks	'The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Dick Preston; songs	"Three Quarter Time"	Something for the Girls
7:45	to the Yanks'	'The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Frontline Headlines	"Three Quarter Time"	Clem Morton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter	Ted Malone comments	Cavalcade of America;	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter	'Lum 'n' Abner"; sk	Brian Donlevy, drama	Treasury; Sunny Skylar	America's Music
8:30	Frank Sinatra; gst	'Blind Date," with Ar-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Burns-Allen; News	lene Francis, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Or.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"This Is France"
9:00	Theater: Gary	"David Harding, Coun-	Marian Anderson, guest	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Wieni-
9:15	Cooper, Joan Ben-	terspy"; dramatization	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Real Stories dramatized	awski: Concerto No. 2
9:30	nett in "Casa-	Harry James's Orch.	Information Please";	"Music of Worship";	in D major
9:45	nova Brown"	Dance Orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	soloists; Fred. Dvonch	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: "San Diego,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	I Love You"	Dance orchestra	hold Schmidt; Orch	Paul Schubert, news	Benny Goodman's Orch.
10:30	Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q"; Quiz; Jim-	"The Three S Theater"	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:45	Show; songs; or	M. Piastro, cond.	my McClain, m. c.	"The Three S Theater"	Treasury Salute
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports; News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	War Bond Program	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:30	CBS Bond Show	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End music
11:45	CBS Bond Show	Dance orchestra; News	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch	Day's End music

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Dress Parade	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Air Express Music	News commentators	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	'Ringer Joe's Ranch"	'About a Soldier"; Music	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Music of Many Lands	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Musical Moments; News	"The Music Box"	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Tune Factory	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateway to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Chet Gaylord program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Variety show	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Organ recital
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Maria
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Amanda"; sketch	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Star Playhouse"; sk	Wally Townsend, piano	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	News & Gabriel Heatter	Dude Ranch
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"Midday Melodies"	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Harmony Haven"	The Wax Museum	"Terry's House Party"	News service
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Harmony Haven"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Paula Stone; Phil Brito	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	guerite Porter, News
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Treasury Salute
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Johnny Long's Orch.
2:30	Serial drama	State Education Dept.	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Frankie Master's Or.
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	Detective dramas	Kick Conga
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Felix Knight, tenor	"Woman of America" sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Talk; Musical program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Smoothies Vocal Trio"	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness"; sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Mel-	Jewish Philanthropies	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	News service
4:15	ody in Sky; Songs	Lullabies; Air Express	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Ray Noble's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Something for the Girls	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:45	"Follies — Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	"Evelyn Winters";	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Treasury Salute"	Round-Up Time
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45	'Inside MGM"; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Waltz Time; music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	E. C. Hill, news	News; "Whose War?"	Treasury Salute	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky"; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Spar Choral Group	Martin Block's Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Richard Salinger, news
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	Louis Armstrong's Or.	News service
7:30	American Melody	Musical program	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Something for the Girls
7:45	Hour; soloists	Musical program	Boys"; D. Haymes, mc	Frances Greer, soprano	Tax program
8:00	'Big Town"; drama	Ted Malone, comment	Ginny Simms; Edgar	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town"; drama	'Lum & Abner"; sketch	Cookie' Fairchild's Or.	Sunny Skylar Serenade	America's Music
8:30	Ruth Chatterton:	The Alan Young Show	'A Date With Judy"; sk	'The Roy Rogers Show"	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	For Comedy: News	The Alan Young Show	'A Date With Judy"; sk	Western musical series	The Music Hour
9:00	George Burns and	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Music Hour
9:15	Gracie Allen Show	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	"Real Stories Dramas"	The Music Hour
9:30	'My Best': 'Mira-	Bob Strong's Orchestra	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	The Music Hour
9:45	cle in the Rain'	Dance orch.; Drama	Fibber McGee & Molly	4 Journalists discuss	The Music Hour; News
10:00	Service to the	Raymond Gram Swing	"The Bob Hope Show"	Free World Press	Bos. Bruins-New York
10:15	Front"; drama	Andy Russell Show	"The Bob Hope Show"	Paul Schubert, news	Rangers hockey game
10:30	Congress Speaks	'Let Yourself Go'; Mil-	Hildegarde; Mary Bo-	Musical Roundup	Hockey game
10:45	"Behind Scenes"	ton Berle, mc.; guests	land; B. Considine; or	Music; Weather	Treasury Salute
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jazz Album
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Bonds Away; Buffalo	Jazz Album
11:30	"Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's Time	Music You Want	Freddie Slack's Orch.	Day's End music
11:45	tographer"; drama	Dance orchestra; News	Music You Want	Freddie Slack's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

FREE TICKETS for War Bond Premiere at Loew's State, Wed., Dec. 13 "3 IS A FAMILY" plus Big Stage Show with each purchase of Bond at Loew's, RKO or any M & P Theatre.

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM

Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 a.m. State 11:15 a. m.
so beautiful and so daring!
GEORGE SANDERS LINDA DARNELL
"Summer Storm"
Anna LEE DAN DURYEA SIDNEY HORTON
Blazing Drama! "UNWRITTEN CODE" Ann Savage • Tom Neal

NOW METROPOLITAN
Dennis MORGAN • Eleanor PARKER
"THE VERY THOUGHT OF YOU"
plus "ONE BODY TOO MANY"
PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Joan FONTAINE • Arturo de CORDOVA
"FRENCHMAN'S CREEK"
Lat. March of Time, 'Inside

Tobin Is Expected to Paint Bright Future for Bay State

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In his inaugural address on Jan. 4, Governor-elect Maurice J. Tobin is expected to present a challenging picture of Massachusetts moving forward to greater industrial activity and to better social conditions, with the capital city of Boston finding its place in the sun as one of the great air and sea ports of the country.

Seldom has a Governor-elect taken over the reins of Bay State government under more auspicious circumstances, political observers point out. A vast postwar building program is already in blueprint stage. Expansion of the Logan International Airport at East Boston, to make it one of the major ports on the east coast and a trans-oceanic terminal, is actually under way. State finances have seldom been in better shape.

Observers say it requires no great vision to see that the Bay State, at least potentially, is on the threshold of a period of well-being barring widespread unemployment because of delayed reconversion of industry. Because of this, Mayor Tobin's friends are advising him to take the lead in challenging the Legislature and the people of the State to rise to this opportunity.

Veterans Program

The Governor-elect is also in a position to outline a veterans' program for which he and the Democratic Party can later claim much credit. Failure of the Republican-appointed Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation to file a comprehensive plan, after a year's study, gives Mayor Tobin a head start on the Commission by enabling him to outline a veterans' program in his inaugural which will leave little for the Commission to talk about.

Governor-elect Tobin can gain additional prestige by leading the drive, now well started, for revival of the port of Boston. He will undoubtedly develop these possibilities in his inaugural address.

Additional pier facilities, installed because of the war, and other improvements on the waterfront have resulted in awakened interest in restoring Boston's position as a major port. A proposal to establish in Boston a Port Authority with power to build piers, float bond issues, and undertake other port improvements has already been filed with the Legislature.

Admirers of Mayor Tobin have said that the Governor-elect has the training and experience to give the State a sound administration. It is reasonable to assume that he will want to make the most of one of the best opportunities to confront a Bay State chief executive.

Because of this, and because it seems apparent that Governor-elect Tobin has much to gain and little to lose by bold leadership, his friends and advisors are urging him to take that position. If a dilatory Legislature fails to carry through the broad program, or if world events delay its accomplishment, Mr. Tobin can still claim credit for having had the vision, they argue.

And this directs attention to the possibility that Mayor Tobin, like his predecessor, may spend his term on Beacon Hill as a wartime Governor. This, of course, would mean postponement of any large scale building program, as now outlined for after the war, although the airport and other emergency undertakings would undoubtedly go forward.

Wartime Governor

As a wartime Governor, Mayor Tobin might find it even easier to "look good." Inability to spend funds for capital outlays would mean further swelling of the State's treasury and the piling up of greater surpluses in the already bulging city and town bank accounts, thus providing more funds for public works programs after the war and providing a cushion against unemployment.

Barring the possibility of some bad appointments or poor administrative judgment, Governor-elect Tobin, under these conditions, would probably complete his two-year tenure as Governor with increased prestige. This would leave him in admirable position for the next move up the political ladder.

It is generally believed that the Boston Mayor will be ready in 1946 to seek the Senate seat now occupied by the elder statesman of Massachusetts, Senator David I. Walsh. Should Senator Walsh decide to be a candidate, the Governor-elect probably would be content to seek a second term on Beacon Hill.

It would be to Mr. Tobin's liking to have that chance for the Senate come in 1946. Thus far he has found opportunities for advancement when he has been ready for them. If the cycle of events continues, it may be Senator Tobin two years from now.

Federation Planning For Library Visit

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Recognizing that it will take a well-informed citizenry to insure a better world tomorrow, the Education Committee of the Boston City Federation is this week initiating a series of programs designed to acquaint members of the Federation with the educational opportunities available in their own community.

The first program, which will be presented on Dec. 15 at the Y. W. C. A. at 10:30 a. m., will take members behind the Boston Public Library scenes to meet some of its key workers and learn about its history and its present facilities. In announcing the meeting, Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., Education Chairman, refers to the Boston Public Library as the oldest in the world to be supported by municipal taxation. Its East Boston branch, she adds, was the first public library in the world, and Massachusetts is the only State in this country to have at least one library for each town or city.

Speakers on Friday will include Miss Elizabeth B. Boudreau, Assistant to the Director; Orlando C. Davis, Chief Librarian of the Circulation Division and Acting Chief of the Reference Division; Miss Edna G. Peck, Chief of the Book Selection Department; Mrs. Murial C. Javelin, Chief of the Open Shelf Department; Miss Elizabeth H. Gordon, Deputy Supervisor of Work with Children; Zoltan Haraszti, Keeper of Rare Books, and Arthur W. Heintzelman, Keeper of Prints.

Zonta Club Party

Boston Zonta's Christmas Party tomorrow is to have a new feature this year—a play entitled "Good Will Toward Women," with lawyer Mary Barrows as coach and Ella Conant as the prop and sound-effects "man." The cast includes Margaret Michie, Edina Campbell-Dover, Cora Blanchard, Margaret Benger, and Betty Currier. Report has it that one or all of them wrote the play.

The regular dinner meeting will be at 6:15 p. m. at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Each member is expected to bring gaily wrapped gifts to be sent to Army nurses in New England hospitals.

Labor-Management Films

Bostonians will have an opportunity to see three films showing the work of labor-management groups in Britain and the United States tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Professor and Mrs. C. Fayette Taylor, 120 Beacon Street. They are being shown under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League.

Tuesday Programs

Stoneham Woman's Club — Chirstmas program featuring Margaret Louise Wood in "Olde Candlelight and Holly," Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Lawrence Woman's Club — "Books on Parade" will be the subject of a talk by Dorothy Harding Fuller of Boston, Y. W. C. A., 2:30 p. m. Christmas music will be sung by the Club Chorus.

West Roxbury Junior Woman's Club—Servicemen will be entertained at the annual Christmas Party, at the home of Miss Estell Howard, 268 Stratford Street, 8 p. m.

Quincy Women's Club — A Christmas luncheon at 12:30 p. m. at which Dr. G. B. Williamson, President of Nazarene Eastern College, will speak, will be followed by an Education Day program arranged by Mrs. Wallace L. Trumper.

Auburndale Woman's Club—The Club will celebrate its 30th anniversary with a Christmas Party and reception to all past presidents at the clubhouse at 2:30 p. m. A food sale will be held for the benefit of disabled veterans at the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Women in Council, Roxbury—Rummage sale, Horticultural Hall, 10 a. m. Mrs. Frederick Clark is general chcairman.

Professional Women's Club—Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, one of the Club's own members, will speak on her personal experience in India, where she lived for six months. Miss Virginia Austin, also a member, will sing. The program will follow a business meeting in Hotel Statler, 7:30 p. m.

Sixth War Loan Combat Infantry Band

These Massachusetts Men in First Combat Infantry Music Group

Beginning with an engagement at Worcester tomorrow, the newly formed First Combat Infantry Band will tour the Bay State this week in aid of the War Loan drive. All members are from the fighting fronts of the world and all have served in the infantry. Leader is Chief Warrant Officer Chester E. Whiting of Medford, who was once in charge of instrumental music in the Medford schools. Front row, left to right, is T/5 Carl A. Wolfram, T/5 Joseph E. Foley, T/5 Peter B. Romagna, T/5 Parquale Caia, and Sergeant Domenic Bonnano. Rear row, left to right, T/4 Manuel Madeiros, Sergeant John M. Nicol, Sergeant Edward B. Henry, Chief Whiting, his brother, Staff Sergeant Frank B. Whiting; Sergeant Clayton E. Schmidt, and T/4 Armand Rapoza. They will play at Loew's State Theater Bond Show Wednesday night.

Works of Teachers In Art at Harvard Shown at Museum

An exhibition which reflects a unique tradition of 70 years has just opened at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University. It includes works by instructors and professors in the Harvard Department of Fine Arts: Charles Herbert Moore, Denman Waldo Ross, Edward Waldo Forbes, Paul J. Sachs, Martin Mower, Arthur Pope, Kenneth J. Conant, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., James Carpenter, and Eric Schroeder.

Most of the works on exhibition have been produced as illustration of definite principles of representation or design, or as demonstration of technical methods in medieval and Renaissance later painting. They will remain on display through Dec. 30.

Army Air Force Men Plead Before CAB in Behalf of G. I.'s

Two Army air Force members came all the way from their stations in Dallas, Texas, and Denver, Colo., today to put in an appeal before the Civil Aeronautics Board in behalf of fellow soldiers desiring to put their training to use after the war in operating 2,841 miles of proposed air lines.

The Air Force representatives were Staff Sergeant John G. George of Dallas, Texas, and Private Charles Cook of Winthrop, Mass., who came from his station in Colorado. They appeared for the Norsemen Air Transport Associates, a group of 31 members of the Army Air Force.

An exhibit prepared by the Associates said that all the members had been trained in the Army Air Force, that some were now attached to the Air Transport Command described by them as the "biggest air line in the world" and that they intended to operate 14 routes connecting 77 points in New England, New York State, and Pennsylvania with branch lines to Montreal and Quebec.

Also appearing before the Board today with three proposed air-line routes for New England was Ray Hylan of Rochester, N. Y., who submitted testimony as part of the Board's investigations of 14 applications.

One of the proposed routes, which would be operated by the Hylan Flying Service of Rochester, would extend from Buffalo, to Boston, with many stops connecting with small cities. This route would go through Albany, Bennington, Vt., and cities on the northern edge of Massachusetts.

The second route would originate at Binghamton, N. Y., and go through Albany and cities on the southern border of Massachusetts, ending at Boston.

The third route, also, would begin at Binghamton, and reach Boston via Connecticut cities and Providence, R. I.

Preparations were also announced by the E. W. Wiggins Airways, Inc., of Norwood, Mass., for the spending of more than $500,000 for 10 twin-engined airplanes suitable for the nine feeder airline routes for which it has petitioned to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The Company likewise announced that it had plans to establish 68 frequency modulation radio stations in the 68 cities and towns it proposes to serve, for plane-to-plane communications between pilots and airports.

Only One Sheet of Paper Urged for Holiday Parcels

"By using only one sheet of Christmas wrapping paper instead of several layers, men and women will exemplify the sentiment of Christmas more fully this year," Henry J. Smith, volunteer chairman of the State Salvage Committee, said yesterday.

"As the paper supply becomes daily more critically short," he continued, "I am hoping that our women will consider it their patriotic duty to conserve wherever possible and to salvage all scrap paper."

HERE'S YOUR HAT for the HOLIDAYS!

Rich velvet in almost any color . . . the perfect dressy hat . . . $16.50

Smartly styled dresses in large sizes

Frances Farquhar, Inc.
Hotel Vendome Boston
Down one short flight of steps

Bay State Bond Quota Reached

Continued from Page 1

ful helmet of infantry blue, the new waist-length jacket issued to soldiers overseas, and high-laced and highly-polished parachute infantry boots. Massachusetts is the first State to hear the band, which has just completed organization and rehearsals at an Army cantonment. They are in Worcester tomorrow, Boston on Wednesday, Leominster, Thursday; Lawrence, Friday, Somerville, Saturday; Pittsfield, Sunday; Holyoke, December 18; Salem and Fall River Dec. 20, New Bedford, Dec. 22, and at Army Hospitals Dec. 23.

The Massachusetts men in the group, besides Chief Whiting, are: Staff Sergeant Frank B. Whiting, his brother, also of Malden; Technician 5th Grade Carl A. Wolfram of Malden; Technician 5th Grade Joseph E. Foley of Woburn; Technician 5th Grade Peter P. Romagna of Cambridge; Technician 5th Grade Pasquale Caia of Waltham; Sergeant Domenic Bonanno of Boston; Technician 4th Grade Manuel Madeiros, Sergeant Clayton E. Schmidt, Technician 4th Grade Armand Rapoza, all of New Bedford; Sergeant John M. Nicol of Beverly; and Technical Sergeant Edward B. Henry of North Andover.

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Closing dates for mailing Christmas cards from Boston to destinations in the United States to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

Wednesday for cards to all New England states and Boston Postal District.

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Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through S5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more validated until Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through Z5, and A2 and B2 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No other blue stamps until Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Imported Sweaters for women

Choice of many models in Shetland and Indian Cashmere
$10.50 to $30

Clan Tartan Scarfs
all-wool in beautiful colors to suit all ages
$2.50 – $3.50 – $4

Auto Robes and Throws
In Shetland and Cheviot
$21 – $22.50 – $25

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SPECIAL ALL WEEK!
Broiled Tenderloin
STEAK 95c
with 2 Vegetables, Roll and Butter
Complete 3 Course Dinner $1.15
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Landing at Bougainville—Official U. S. Navy Photograph

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Americans Advance Through Six-Inch Snow in Saar

Continued from Page 1

prise landings to the south—and three columns of American veterans put a nutcracker squeeze on thousands of Japanese trapped in a narrow pocket by the action.

Ormoc was seized Dec. 10 by the American 77th Division, which launched the knockout attack in early morning from the town's outskirts after a quick drive from beachheads established Dec. 7 under naval and air cover.

The American 7th Division was less than a mile from Ormoc after making contact at Albuera on the west coast with a column which came west over the hills from Burauen in Leyte Valley. In the ever-narrowing corridor between these forces were thousands of Japanese facing a fatal squeeze play.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in his communiqué:

"Trapped and compressed into a narrow pocket by these three Allied columns, the enemy's forces in the southern segment of the Yamashita Line, although many thousands strong, are unable to extricate themselves.

"They are being destroyed with little opportunity for effective retaliation."

The 77th Division found opposition surprisingly light upon securing a beachhead and, revising plans, immediately pushed toward Ormoc along the coastal road, meeting only light pockets of resistance at first. Later strong dugout and pillboxes had to be destroyed.

Capture of Ormoc represents a heavy blow to the Japanese. It was vital to the enemy as a reinforcement port for his troops in the Ormoc corridor, running through mountain country from Ormoc to Carigara Bay on the north. This corridor, on the northwest shoulder of the island, is Japan's last effective grasp on Leyte, which Tokyo considers the key to the Philippines campaign.

The Japanese still have a small port facing the Visayan Sea. This is Palompon, 18 miles northwest of Ormoc.

The Japanese were reported to be retreating from the 7th Division, but were expected to make a desperate, final stand.

There was every indication the Japanese would make a fight for every inch of Leyte.

American fighter planes were active in combat over the fighting zone, and bombers scored effective hits on central Philippines shipping and airdromes.

Nazi V-Bombs

British Fatalities 716 in November

German V-bombs killed 716 persons and seriously injured 1,511 in the United Kingdom during November, the Ministry of Home Security announced.

Western Front:

United States First Army infantry and tanks advanced a mile and a quarter in fresh snowfall, driving the Germans from the Roer Valley towns of Dhorn and Echtz, the latter 2½ miles northwest of the ruins of Düren.

The main force of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' drive was along a 10-mile front, more than six inches deep in snow, in the area west, northwest and southwest of Düren, a Roer River stronghold of 39,000 just 20 miles over open country from Cologne.

To the north, other infantry formations still fought in the streets of Pier, five miles northwest of Düren, where the Germans had tanks.

The First Army opened a new predawn attack from the vicinity of Lucherberg and covered 2,000 yards, reaching the outskirts of Merken, very close to the flooded Roer and 3½ miles northwest of Düren.

To the south, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's third army beat down counterattacks in the steel city of Dillingen and near Saarlautern and fought severe battles from house to house in Sarreguemines, Roden and Frauluatern.

The third army was fighting inside the Siegfried Line at Dillingen and beyond Saarlautern and progress was slow.

The 35th and 26th Infantry Divisions of the Third Army extended their lines in the center of the Western Front east of Sarreguemines, squezing the Germans from some of the last bits of France in that sector.

No further progress was reported either toward the Saarland Capital of Saarbrücken, three miles or so from United States troops, or inside the nearby French rail center of Forbach. A front dispatch said the Third Army held only about a fifth of Dillingen, where a tank factory and one of the Saarland's largest steel plants are located.

Seventh Army Fights In Haguenau Area

On General Patton's right, the United States Seventh Army was at grips with the Germans on the east side of the big French base of Haguenau, into which the 79th Infantry Division forced its way Dec. 10. Heavy fighting raged at several places in the Haguenau area, including the streets of Reichshoffen, a mile south of Niederbronn.

Floods impeded other Seventh Army units and French First Army troops in the cleanup of what remains of the Alsatian pocket centered by Colmar. The storming of Kientzheim and Sigelsheim placed the Americans within 3½ miles of Colmar to the northwest. The French were four miles west.

More than 500 heavy bombers and nearly 2,000 lesser planes supported the Allied armies Dec. 10. Fighter-bombers knocked out 150 rail cars and 14 locomotives and cut rail lines in 13 places. Most damage was done in the Saar area opposite the Third Army.

Hits were made on 60 fortified buildings in front of the United States Ninth Army, which is drawn up to eight miles of the Roer River just north of the First Army front. Seven tanks and five German planes were destroyed.

Air Over Europe:

Despite adverse weather, a fleet of more than 500 United States heavy bombers loosed 1,500 tons of bombs on rail yards at Coblenz and Bingen-on-the-Rhine Dec. 10 in a continuing assault on vital German communications supplying the Western Front.

More than 650 fighters accompanied the bombers, which were forced to attack by instrument because of heavy clouds. Temperatures ranged down to 50 degrees below zero, and frozen bomb bays had to be opened by hand.

No enemy fighter opposition was encountered, and antiaircraft fire was described as meager. Three bombers and one fighter were listed as missing, presumably due largely to the bad weather.

Eastern Front:

Russian troops drove on Budapest, Capital of Hungary, from positions seven miles north and five miles south of the city.

Strong formations of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army also were poised three miles east of the city with an all-out frontal assault from that direction expected at any hour.

Other Russian columns far to the north of Budapest reached the central Slovakian frontier on a front of at least 11 miles. The Soviet communiqué said more than 40 places fell Dec. 10 to the Second Ukraine Army drive north and northeast of the Capital.

Red Army forces immediately north of Budapest had smashed six miles down the Danube from captured Vacs, on the great bend where the river turns west toward Vienna, and had taken Alsogod.

The Germans disclosed that Russian armored forces driving up the west bank of the Danube from Ercsi were less than five miles from the city's outskirts. The Germans said Erd was captured.

Hungary's puppet government already has fled Budapest to the Austrian frontier town of Sopron.

Moscow reported that 5,600 prisoners had been taken between Dec. 3 and Dec. 7. The Russians reported the Germans had thrown large air forces into the fighting north of Budapest.

China:

Liuchai Retaken By Chinese Force

One of two Japanese forces invading Kweichow Province has been swept back across the border by counterattacking Chinese troops who recaptured Liuchai, just over the frontier in Kwangsi Province, the Chinese High Command announced.

The Chinese continued advancing toward Antan, on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway about 17 miles beyond Liuchai. Less than two weeks ago the now-battered Japanese were driving into Kweichow toward the Burma Road stronghold of Kweiyang. The Chinese announced that Hsiasu, a road town 12 miles from the Kwangsi border, had been retaken.

Now the Chinese have only to eject a column which invaded Kweichow along the Yuyun-Ishan trail to rid the Province completely of the Japanese. After penetrating about 70 miles into Kweichow, this column recoiled to Liming, or Dawn Pass.

The deepest penetration of the Japanese was to within 70 miles of Kweiyang, a potential springboard for drives on Kunming, 300 miles southwest, or Chungking, 200 miles northwest.

Air Over Tokyo:

Japan Reports Raid by B-29's

A series of Superfortress raids on Tokyo over the week end were reported by the Japanese Radio, which said that fires started by incendiary bombs "were immediately put out."

The newest attacks, said the radiocast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, were made by small formations of B-29's Dec. 10 and 11 (Japanese time). The claims, made in a French-language overseas radiocast, were not confirmed by any Allied source.

Burma:

Allied Advance Takes Key Town

Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan's drive to squeeze the Japanese out of North Burma carried past Naba and Indaw with patrols fanning out less than 200 miles from Mandalay.

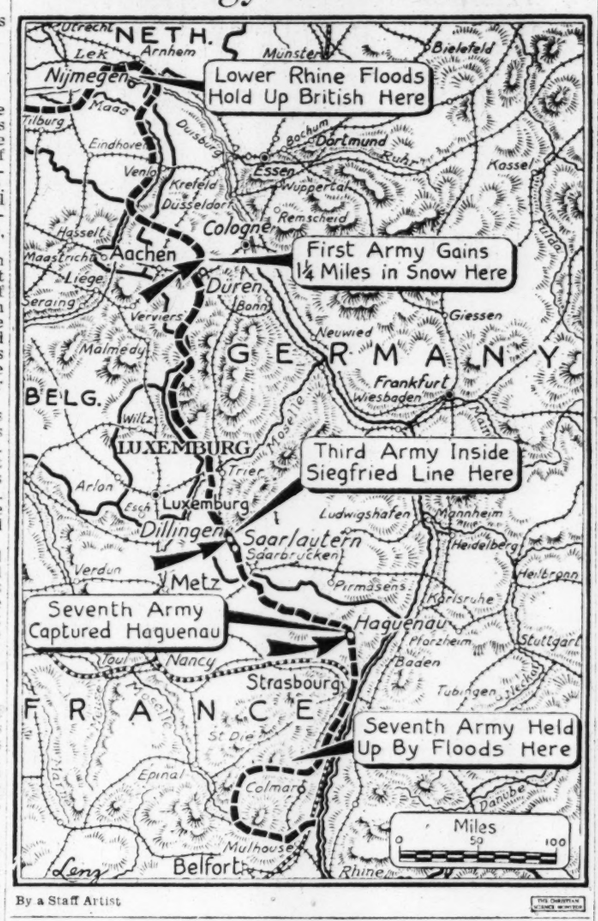
The British 36th Division took Naba, key junction on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railroad and Indaw, four miles west, in an unopposed operation Dec. 10.

The occupation of Indaw represented a 100-mile advance for the British forces since they took off from Mogaung on Aug. 1.

Soldier's War Insurance Goes to Aid Boys' Camp

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Dec. 11 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. John Clubb, parents of Private Robert Clubb killed on Saipan, have donated to a projected boys' camp the $10,000 received from his war risk insurance. Both of his parents and his sister, Gloria, work in steel mills doing war work.

Strategy in the West



By a Staff Artist

What's his name?

He's young, attractive, always getting into jams. Who could it be but that Henry Aldrich? The Aldrich Family is back again. Now heard on a *new day*, on a *new time*, on a *new network!* Hear it every Friday night over your CBS Station, 8:00 P. M.

New British Pacific Command Augments Far Eastern Fleet

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—A great new British Pacific Naval Command in addition to the present Far Eastern Fleet has been established to join United States sea power in the all-out offensive to bring Japan to its knees, the Admiralty has disclosed.

An official announcement, reflecting Prime Minister Winston Churchill's promise that Britain would send the greatest possible forces to the Orient to help defeat Japan, said the fleet will be commanded by Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser, who since August has been Commander in Chief of the Far Eastern fleet.

Simultaneously, it was disclosed that the Far Eastern Fleet will be centered in the Indian Ocean as the East Indies station, a command which lapsed when the Japanese overran the Malayan Peninsula and captured Singapore. This fleet will be commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur J. Power, who had been second in command to Admiral Fraser.

Under the new set-up, it was believed that Admiral Fraser's fleet would operate under command of United States Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in the Central Pacific and under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific, as strately demands.

The East Indies station would supply floating power to support Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's advance back into lower Burma and Malaya.

The Admiralty declined to describe the precise limits of Admiral Fraser's new command.

Rear Admiral C. S. Daniel, who won the Distinguished Service Order for his antisubmarine work early in the war, has been made Vice-Admiral and placed in charge of administration of the new British Pacific Fleet.

Warning to Reich

By the Associated Press

The German people were told today in a proclamation issued in the name of Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower to beware of joining or encouraging others to join underground military organizations.

The radiocast proclamation, eighth in a series explaining Allied Military Government plans to the Germans, was reported by the Office of War Information.

It told the German people that militarism "must be stamped out in Germany" and that the population would be called upon to surrender articles of "military significance", including weapons, ammunition, explosives, and radio transmitters.

Dewey's Majority In Nebraska 96,634

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 11 (AP)—Nebraska gave Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York a 96,634 majority over President Roosevelt in casting 563,126 votes at the 1944 presidential election, the official canvass has just disclosed. Governor Dewey polled 329,880 votes to 233,246 for Roosevelt. The absentee vote apparently favored Dewey 24,000 to 17,000.

Gov. Dwight Griswold, elected to his third term, ran nearly 60,000 votes ahead of his ticket in defeating his Democratic opponent, George Olsen.

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Today, hundreds of businesses, large and small—from "beaneries" to laundries and cleaning plants—which have had to curtail their services to the public because of shortages in manpower and materials, are already planning to expand their activities and increase their staffs.

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Before long, this versatile metal will turn again to its peacetime purpose of improving the products that serve men and provide jobs. Hand in hand with other metals Nickel will help men rebuild a war-torn world, supply needed kitchens and cars, busses, trains and telephones.

Meanwhile manufacturers with metal problems are invited to consult Nickel's technical staff.

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KANSAS CITY, MO. 47,700 sq. ft. land—155,000 sq. ft. floor area, four 2 story, one 6 story and basement brick bldgs.; open and enclosed loading docks, sprinklered, R. R. Siding. Friday, Dec. 15. 1 P. M. On Premises.

ST. LOUIS (Jennings), MO. 7 acres of vacant industrial land. W. Florissant Ave. near Goodfellow Blvd. Abutting Wabash R. R. Sale Sat., Dec. 16. 11 A. M. DeSoto Hotel, St Louis.

BEDFORD, VA., near Roanoke. 2½ acres—83,000 sq. ft. floor area, in 1, 2 and 3 story and basement brick and corrugated iron bldgs., sprinklered, R. R. Siding. Tues., Dec. 19. 1 P. M. On Premises.

WHEELING (WARWOOD), W. VA. 176,000 sq. ft. floor space in 1 and 2 story brick and steel bldgs.—4.7 acres, sprinklered, R. R. Sidings. Wed., Dec. 20. 1 P. M. Hotel Windsor, Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA. 2.83 acres—153,000 sq. ft. floor space, in 2 story brick and steel bldgs., sprinklered, R. R. Siding. Wed., Dec. 20. 1 P. M. Hotel Windsor, Wheeling.

WILKES-BARRE, PA. 110,309 sq. ft. land—97,000 sq. ft. floor area in 1, 2 and 3 story brick bldgs., sprinklered, R. R. Siding. Friday, Dec. 22. 1 P. M Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre.

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Posts in New Italian Cabinet Divided Among Four Parties

By Edgar Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After two weeks of very difficult negotiations Premier Ivanoe Bonomi has finally succeeded in forming a new Italian government.

Signor Bonomi's original plan to take some strongly pro-monarchic elements into a six-party coalition Cabinet has failed. On the other hand, the recent American protest against British intervention in Italian politics has strengthened the determination of both the Socialists and representatives of the Action Party to stay out of the Government, in spite of the heavy political pressure to which they were subjected last week.

The Cabinet posts are evenly divided among the four parties—Liberals, Christian Democrats, Labor Democrats, and Communists—participating in the Government. Eight of the new ministers have kept their old posts.

The former six Ministers Without Portfolio, forming a virtual State Council, have been replaced by two Vice-Premiers, the Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti and Guilio Rodino di Modeficano, a prominent leaders of the Christian Democratic Party. The Liberals, however, have been given the only Ministry Without Portfolio, accentuating their secondary political role in proportion to the strength of the Communists and Christian Democrats.

The Communists whose decision to participate in the Government enabled Signor Bonomi to form his new Cabinet thus were in a position to demand important concessions.

Communist Strength

The Minister of Agriculture, Signor Gullo, a Communist, has kept his post, although the decrees worked out by his Ministry were one of the causes of the collapse of the first Bonomi Government. Conservative circles know quite well that Signor Gullo is trying to undermine the entire system of the large estates or latifundia in order to prepare the ground for future drastic legislation by the Constitutent Assembly.

In view of the fact that the extent of the purge of the Army, Police, and Civil Service personnel was the real stumbling block preventing agreement among the six anti-Fascist parties, the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of the Purge Commission, the Communist Mauro Scoccimarro, to the newly created post of Minister of Occupied Territories constitutes a very clever political move on the part of the Communist leadership.

Undoubtedly, Signor Soccimarro will become one of the most important members of the Government when the German divisions in northern Italy begin their inevitable withdrawal toward the Alps.

Similarly, the appointment of the Communist Mario Pesenti as Minister of Finance points to Communist eagerness to demonstrate their constructive role in Italian politics.

To a certain extent, the outcome of Italy's latest political crisis constitutes a setback for the Socialists and Actionists. The two parties had hoped that their opposition to Signor Bonomi would cause the latter to withdraw from the political scene in favor of a Premier appointed by the Committee of Liberation.

On the other hand, both groups have regained their freedom of action. The moderate anti-Communist wing of the Socialist Party, which was too weak to oppose Socialist-Communist collaboration when the first Bonomi Cabinet was formed last June, has obviously been strengthened by the recent arrival from Switzerland of such Socialist leaders as Giuseppe Emanuele Modigliani and Ignazio Silone.

Possibly, the Socialist-Communist political accord, signed by the Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni, under pressure from the Socialist masses last August, has come to an end, at least for the time being. Ironically enough, the Underground leadership of the two parties in northern Italy concluded a new political pact, emphasizing their close co-operation and common struggle for a republican form of government, only a few weeks ago.

Committee Weakened

Another important aspect of the emerging picture is the unquestionable weakening of the authority of the Committee of Liberation. Actually, the entire struggle put up by the Socialists and Actionists was a fight to keep the Committee intact. It remains to be seen how far the new trend will affect the collaboration of Socialist, communist, and Actionists elements in the north, and especially in the Partisan forces there.

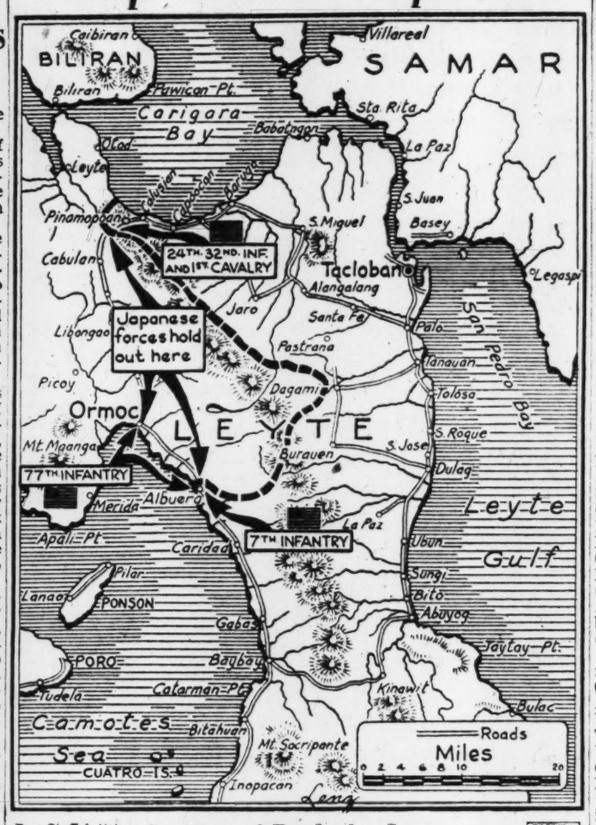
Last week, however, the North Italian Liberation Committee sent a pointed warning to Rome to the effect that they would not recognize a government formed against the will of the Liberation Committees in freed Italy.

There can be no question of the disappointment of many Communists who had hoped that the present Russian attitude in regard to the Italian political crisis would give way to active intervention in favor of the parties of the Left. Clearly, however, Signor Togliatti's instructions ruled out any withdrawal from the Government.

The crisis has therefore accentuated significant differences in the political strategy of the Communists, on the one hand, and of the Socialists and Actionists, on the other.

Although the two groups know that if the Leftist program of a radical purge is not carried through, there is a considerable danger of a political triumph of the very political forces that brought Mussolini into power. The Communist leadership feels that in Italy, under present conditions, it is extremely dangerous to give up key positions since the country has no normal political life guaranteeing the legal status of the opposition.

Trap Closes on Japanese



By a Staff Artist

Strategy of Battle for Leyte

Position of American forces closing in on a force of Japanese south of Ormoc and a large enemy force in the Ormoc corridor to the north are indicated by arrows. The only port open to the Japanese, Palompon, is just outside the map in the left-hand corner.

New Veteran Organization Is Launched

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11 (AP)—A new national veterans' group, the American Veterans of World War II—AmVets for short—was organized here last night.

Formal organization came at the end of two days of conferences attended by 35 representatives of miscellaneous groups of servicemen and women from all sections of the United States.

Elmo W. Keel of Washington was elected Commander. AmVets headquarters will be in Washington.

Other officers elected were: Albert C. Geremia, Providence, R. I., La Marr Bailey, Amarillo, Texas, and George C. Burke, St. Petersburg, Fla., Vice-Commanders; Carl G. Freudenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio, Financial Officer; T. Paul Moody, Los Angeles, Judge Advocate; Claude C. Morgan, Los Angeles, Public Relations; Thomas H. Chunn, Columbia, Tenn., National Adjutant; Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdbridge, Washington, National Executive Secretary.

Members of the Executive Committee: Thomas H. Chunn; Claude C. Morgan; Floyd Cooper, Amarillo, Texas: E. Henry Miller, Utica, N. Y.; Glen A. Harmon, Tulsa, Okla.; Albert C. Geremia; William E. Blake, Buffalo, N. Y.; George C. Burke, and Roy E. Hughes, Washington.

Purposes of AmVets, as listed in the preamble of the constitution, are "to uphold and depend the Constitution of the United States of America; to safeguard the principles of freedom, liberty and justice for all; to promate the cause of eternal peace and good will among nations; to maintain inviolate the freedom of our country; to preserve the fundamentals of democracy and Americanism; to maintain law and order; to perpetuate the friendships and associations of the great war of liberation and to dedicate ourselves to the cause of mutual assistance. . . ."

Count Sforza Says Churchill Urged Return of Italian King

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP)—Count Carlo Sforza declared today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain had brought "strong pressure" on him to accept King Victor Emmanuel as the reigning sovereign of Italy.

The former Italian minister without portfolio—left out of the newly reorganized cabinet of Premier Ivanhoe Bonomi after British voiced objections to him—said Mr. Churchill's influence on behalf of the King was brought to bear during a two-hour conference in London, Oct. 11, 1943.

In a 500-word statement replying to Mr. Churchill's charge that Count Sforza had intrigued against the Government of Bonomi and could not be trusted, Count Sforza said he had "left no doubts' as to his attitude toward the monarchy.

Count Sforza also declared he was "not the author" of a letter to the U. S. State Department prior to his return from exile in America promising support to the Government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

"I merely set my signature to it," he said.

In an interview on Dec. 9 Count Sforza declared he withdrew his support of Marshal Badoglio because the former Premier was unable "to revive a military spirit" and because under his regime a new form of Fascism was being created in Italy.

Meanwhile, Premier Bonomi has formed a new Italian Government in which the Communist, Palmiro Togliatti, and the Christian Democrat, Giulio Rodino, will serve as vice-premiers.

The composition of the new Cabinet was announced officially last night. Portfolios were distributed evenly among the Liberals, Christian Democrats, Labor Democrats and Communists—the four parties which decided to support Bonomi. The Socialists and Actionists, the other two parties of the Committee of National Liberation, decided to stay out.

The new Foreign Minister is Alcide de Gasperi, a Christian Democrat. The Ministry of Interior was retained by Bonomi.

Vice-Premier Rodino is a pre-Fascism Minister of Justice and War. Besides Signor Rodino, new Cabinet figures include: Manlio Brosio, Liberal, Minister without Portfolio; Vincenzo Aranzo Ruiz, Liberal, Minister of Education; M. Cerabona, Labor Democrat, Minister of Transportation; Meuccio Ruini, Labor Democrat, Minister of Public Works; Mario Cevolotto, Labor Democrat, Minister of Posts and Telegraph; Carlo Sciaoia, Labor Democrat, Minister of Air; Mauro Scoccimarro, Communist, Minister of State Administration of German-occupied territory, a portfolio dealing with patriot activities, and Antonio Pesenti, Communist, Minister of Finance.

British-Soviet 'Preoccupation' Prolonged War?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Army and Navy Journal holds that British and Russian "preoccupation" with affairs in eastern and southern Europe prolonged the war with Germany past Dec. 7.

The unofficial service publication says:

"Since D-Day in France, greater preoccupation has been shown by Russia in her Baltic and Balkan campaigns, intended to insure her security, and by Great Britain in Italy, Greece, and Albania, to protect her lifeline through the Mediterranean, than in achievement of the prime objective of our armies—the prompt defeat of Germany and concentration of all possible power to that end.

"The result has been that the expectation in Washington that the war in Europe would be over by the Pearl Harbor anniversary has not been realized."

[Moscow's official Communist newspaper Pravda recently took the Army and Navy Journal to task for declaring that Russia was not fulfilling decisions made at Teheran to throw its full power against Germany on the Vistula front. Pravda accused the semi-official publication with "supplying pro-Hitlerite journalists with copy."]

Billion Dollar Flood Control Bill Approved

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—A $1,000,000,000 postwar flood control bill was approved by a Conference Committee, accepting all projects added by the Senate to the House bill.

Conferees said their report will be ready for the House today. Approval there would send the bill to the Senate for final congressional action.

A section stipulating that projects be handled by "existing federal agencies" was eliminated on the theory that it might impede development of regional authorities.

But the Committee retained provisions allowing state review of federal works, giving irrigation preference over navigation in arid sections, and permitting the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of surplus power at hydroelectric projects.

The bill authorizes development of the Missouri River Basin under an integrated program prepared by the Reclamation Bureau and the Army engineers. The program, calling for an initial authorization of $200,000,000, was recommended by President Roosevelt who also suggested establishment of a Missouri Valley Authority as the administrative agency.

The MVA proposal was sidetracked for action by the new Congress.

The measure authorizes a $30,000,000 Connecticut River program; $36,000,000 for the Roanoke River Basin; $35,500,000 for the Savannah River Basin; $200,000,000 for the Lower Mississippi River Basin; $35,000,000 for the Arkansas River Basin; $70,000,000 for the Ohio River Basin.

Hirohito's Felicitations Sent to Axis Partners

By the Associated Press

Emperor Hirohito of Japan has sent congratulatory telegrams to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini on the third anniversary of the signing of the Japanese-German-Italian military alliance, the Domei agency reported.

Retribution Comes to Aachen: 3 Weeks' Food—Then What?

Continued from Page 1

point. And this physical set-up in regard to Aachen's administration is emblematic of the situation as a whole in occupied Germany today.

The new Oberbürgermeister, or mayor, is a lawyer who never had been a member of the Nazi Party.

Under his direction are eight Bürgermeister or "civil commissioners" heading the following departments: Labor and public welfare; legal and public administration and public health; food-production, rationing, and distribution; industry; commerce; crafts and trades; building reconstruction, living quarters, and city planning; finance and accounts; public utilities; education and ecclesiastical affairs; municipal police.

None of the Bürgermeisters has the same clean record of disassociation with the Nazis as the Oberbürgermeister and all appointments are made on a temporary basis following careful investigation and the process of elimination. The American Military Government personnel comprises experts competent to supervise and advise upon work of various German departments.

The most urgent problem facing German administrators is that of food. As I said, there is enough to last only 24 days. Since it is neither Allied policy nor intent to provide the Germans with food, a vital consideration is that the Germans should get their farms working again to provide field crops, dairy produce, and meat.

This is difficult for many reasons—chief of which are the denudation and destruction of farmlands over which the tide of the war has surged, the presence of land mines in many fields; shortage of labor, and lack of transport except for a limited number of horse-drawn vehicles.

Meanwhile, the city continues to be searched for food stores that may still be among the ruins—either hoarded by individuals or left behind by the German Army. This also is fraught with difficulties, because many booby traps and mines are among the shattered buildings, many of which are merely heaps of rubble.

I was strongly advised not to allow my wanderings in Aachen to take me into side streets yet unchecked for mines. The day before an Allied vehicle did so and was blown up.

All food resources so far discovered have been put into the common stockpile, and 18 food stores have been opened for retail sales. In the past there has been no official rationing, but the absence of stocks meant that each resident was allowed a bread purchase each week of only one three-pound loaf made from unground corn meal costing the equivalent of 45 cents.

Inventory has been taken of the pooled supplies and a rationing scheme has been devised to insure equal distribution of both this and whatever food may come into the city in the future. Families are being sent out into the country with the permission of the military government to help farmers get in their potato crops.

When the German Army pulled out, it took all the food it could lay its hands on, as did the civilian refugees, who, however, could not carry much.

Some things left behind are more tantalizing than useful—such as soup thickeners, which are ironical for persons lacking soup.

The great majority of Aacheners still in the city seem to have money. The sum of 1,400,000 marks found in one bank enabled banking to be restarted on Dec. 4. But in cases of destitution, the Bürgermeister furnishes certificates of necessity that enable recipients to obtain food and clothes, if available.

German Drive in 1945 Based On New V-Weapons and Subs

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Reports reaching London from many sources indicate that Germany is gathering its forces—including two new V-weapons and a new type of submarine—for a 1945 counter-offensive which it hopes may turn the tide of the war.

Two enemy V-weapons—the flying bomb and the rocket bomb—already are in use against southern England and continental points. The Nazi Production Chief, Albert Speer, was quoted as saying recently that "V-3" would be ready for use against New York before the new year, and now there is talk in Germany of "V-4," but no hint as to its nature.

Meanwhile, it is a matter of official knowledge that the Germans have developed a submarine equipped with radical new devices for underwater breathing, and it is possible that some of the craft may even now be at sea. Known as the Schnorkel spiral submarine, the new vessel has been dubbed the "snorts" by the British.

Underground Factories

London newspapers have told their readers that swift hit-run raids by jet-propelled planes are possible, and that England can expect V-bomb attacks until the Nazis collapse in their last spasm of resistance.

"The new rockets are impossible to stop at their source, as they are manufactured in vast underground factories," the Daily Mirror said in a dispatch from Brussels. "Their sites are smaller than buzz bomb sites, and infinitely more mobile. V-2's have been fired from a city square, roadways, and small clearings in the woods. Next day the men who fire them move on."

Reports from neutral countries place Germany's fighter plane production at 1,500 craft a month despite the Allied aerial onslaught, and there is some talk of a Luftwaffe "comeback" based on jet plane activities.

Gun Flash Dimmed

These craft already are being used for reconnaissance behind the Allied lines, have attacked bomber formations, and possibly will be the German dive bomber of 1945.

A report from the front inside Germany says that the enemy has found a way to "dim out" his artillery, reducing the flash of a 105-mm. gun to that of a pistol. If substantiated, this would give the foe an important means of hiding his artillery concentrations.

"The Germans still have a lot of fight left in them," said the London Herald, but declared that the enemy manpower shortage and Allied air superiority are factors operating against the Nazis.

Hurried building activities have been reported in a Norwegian hideaway. One neutral source said the sites were for "V-3" launchings.

How Americans Can EARN MORE, BUY MORE, HAVE MORE

WHAT kind of life will you have in the postwar period? Will servicemen find jobs? What about demobilized war workers?

These are questions on everyone's mind today, and it is not too early to find answers to them.

Our first and all-important job is to win the war. But the time has come when we must look beyond military victory—to make sure that we will have, in peace, the kind of world for which we are now fighting.

Postwar Prosperity for All

In this undertaking American business—manufacturing, retailing, farming, construction, transportation—will play a major role. For it is primarily to business that the returning serviceman will look for a job, the demobilized war worker come for peacetime employment, and the American public turn for a higher standard of living. It is to American business, too, that the people of other lands will look for the tools and goods with which to rehabilitate their nations and provide for themselves a higher standard of living.

Business plans and is ready to meet its responsibilities.

Its plans are based on common-sense facts—that the key to postwar prosperity is *high production*, and that the way to keep production at a high level is to be sure that all of us will be able *to buy* the things our farms and factories can produce.

Only an income based on production can provide, at the same time, *the money to buy with* and *the things to buy*.

How This Can Be Brought About

Every wage-earner is both a producer and a consumer—he makes things and he buys things.

If he is *paid* enough for what he *makes*, and given good enough *bargains* in what he *buys*, the "process of prosperity" can be put in motion and lasting jobs created. They can't be made through government hand-outs—which only increase public debt and raise taxes still further.

Two things are required to put this "process of prosperity" into operation. The first is an honest and aggressive effort by management to fulfill its part of the program. The second is public cooperation—in creating conditions favorable to the full play of this country's limitless energy and ambition.

Business is pledged to do its part—first, by increasing the opportunities for all to *earn* and, second, by increasing the opportunities for all to *buy*.

To increase the opportunities for all to earn, business pledges a just and enlightened wage policy and the opening of every possible avenue of advancement for the worker.

It proposes to proceed at the earliest possible moment with the starting of new ventures and the expansion of old in order to provide more jobs for more people—including returning servicemen and demobilized war workers.

It proposes to put into workers' hands the most efficient tools available—so that a worker, by increasing his production, may add still further to his earnings.

To increase the opportunities for all to buy, business proposes to make full use of the technological "know how" it has accumulated during the war to put on the market the finest products that can be made, at the lowest prices for which they can be sold.

It proposes to seek, through unending study and research in the fields of production and distribution, every possible means for lowering prices still further over the years, so that more of the good things of life can be enjoyed by more and more of the people.

It proposes to encourage full and free competition to avoid restraint of trade and so assure better and better values.

Your Help Is Needed

This is business's program for the future. To bring it about as quickly as possible will require your help. For its accomplishment will need legislative action—action that you can encourage. Postwar tax policies that leave sufficient funds for expansion. Laws that clearly prevent unregulated monopoly. Labor policies that establish the responsibilities of both labor *and* management. And business operation under *law* instead of by unpredictable "directive."

If you wish to know more about this program, write for the free booklet, *How Americans Can Earn More, Buy More, Have More.* Address: National Industrial Information Committee, 14 West 49th Street, New York 20, N. Y.

These messages are published to make clear the steps that must be taken to assure the American people of an economy of abundance in the postwar world. They are sponsored by the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION COMMITTEE *of the* NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, *which represents thousands of different businesses, large and small, employing 75 per cent of the wage earners in the manufacturing industry.*

The Chasm That Divides Greece: Arms Won't Bridge Strife

Continued from Page 1

period of good will on both sides. Unfortunately, neither side seems the slightest bit anxious to initiate this good-will period.

Who Started It?

Naturally, there is much discussion in neutral quarters as to "who started the whole thing."

The position of the Greek and British authorities is that left-wing leaders of the E. A. M. were planning a revolutionary coup in which they would seize power, organize "red terror," and proceed to bolshevize the country.

The Greek Government claims the disastrous affair in which a number of E. A. M. paraders were killed and wounded was started when bombs were thrown at Greek policemen and a number of these were forcibly disarmed.

As proof of this, the Greek Government cites the fact that the E. L. A. S. refused to lay down its arms when the time came to restore full military power to the Government.

E. A. M.'s Explanation

The Government said that it would be impossible to proceed with the task of attempting to establish a nationally representative government so long as armed E. L. A. S. groups controlled much of rural Greece. The Government finally charges that the E. L. A. S. is conducting a brutal reign of terror throughout the countryside.

E. A. M. in turn explained its refusal to permit its military branch, E. L. A. S., to lay down its arms by saying that the Government was not requiring similar action on the part of units in the Greek Army which E. A. M. claims are reactionary and determined to wipe out E. A. M. members. E. A. M. also says that disarmament would leave it without protection against police brutality and that it would be in no position to prevent a right-wing coup d'état aimed at restoring King George II to the throne.

It obviously is impossible to reconcile these two diametrically opposed explanations. Thus it may be helpful to recall a talk I had yesterday with Themistokles Sophoulis, the venerable and widely respected leader of the Liberal Party, which before the 1936 Metaxas dictatorship was the largest party in the Greek Parliament.

Mr. Sophoulis declared that one of the principal causes of the present strife was the refusal of Premier Papandreou to lay down power after the liberation of Greece from the Germans. Mr. Sophoulis said it had been agreed when Mr. Papandreou went to Cairo to form the Greek Government that as soon as Greece was freed the Premier would resign and permit all parties to reach the political balance which most nearly met the country's needs.

It also is interesting that Mr. Sophoulis, although a democrat and opposed to the return of the King, believes the only way to resolve the present crisis is for the King to intervene forcefully from his position outside the country and call in other politicians more acceptable to the country's left-wing elements.

E. A. M.: Not Fascist

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (AP)—A spokesman of the E. A. M., denying British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's charges that the E. A. M. sought to seize power and terrorize the countryside, declared Dec. 9 that the present struggle would continue until the Government of Premier George Papandreou resigned.

Mr. Papandreou, in a statement yesterday, denied his government was pro-fascist or that the E. L. A. S. had risen in defense of the Greek state. He said the left-wing factions had been given numerous concessions in an attempt to gain national unity.

"I appeal to the democrats and liberals of the whole world," he declared, "and demand their moral support because my government defends freedom against the tyranny of an armed minority which is fascist."

Army Tire Rejects Bounce to Civilians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Tires no longer fit for army service will be sold for civilian use.

An undisclosed number of tires, chiefly from the war fronts, will be sold through the Treasury's procurement division.

While no longer suitable for army use, the tires may be reconditioned for "limited civilian use," the Office of Price Administration said today in announcing wholesale ceilings. At retail the tires will sell at already established ceilings. They vary according to condition.

Only "A" card holders are expected to show much interest in the tires. These motorists are not eligible for new tires, and the supply of used tires is about gone.

The ceilings are $30 a ton, f. o. b. shipping point, on sales to manufacturers, and $40 a ton, f. o. b. destination, on sales by manufacturers to tire dealers. OPA said the manufacturers are expected to resell the tires to dealers, vulcanizers, and recappers for repair and resale to the public.

Pigeon Parachutist

Wide World

De Luxe 'Cabin' for Feathered Messenger

This is one of the 1,200 pigeons bred by British civilian fanciers and used by the British army to carry messages. Among duties already performed by the birds was the task of bringing back information from Normandy on D-Day. Here a member of the Royal Signal Corps demonstrates how the pigeons are placed in special containers before they are dropped by parachute over occupied territory to get news from Partisan fighters.

Acute Food Shortage in Athens Adds to Turmoil of Civil War

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 11 (AP)—Acute food shortages and lack of health safeguards threatened this strife-torn Capital today as British heavy bombers for the first time in the week-long civil struggle attacked E. L. A. S. concentrations around the city.

RAF Wellingtons and Cannon-firing Spitfires joined the sanguinary fighting—already reported to have cost the Leftists 1,500 killed and 2,500 wounded—after an E. L. A. S. attack supported by mortars and artillery had been repelled yesterday by British troops using tank and field guns.

Several shells fired from E. L. A. S. positions fell near British headquarters on the eastern outskirts of the city. Sniper bullets struck the Grande Bretagne Hotel, temporary seat of the Greek Government, on Constitution Square. One 75-mm. shell struck British headquarters. The British replied with artillery and mortars.

Heavy rain curtailed action during the night but fires started by shellfire still were smoking today on the northern slopes of the Acropolis.

All unloading of relief ships at Piraeus, Port of Athens, was at a standstill and UNRRA attempts to organize soup kitchens to relieve the stricken civilian population so far had failed. Large numbers of victims were still awaiting burial.

Strong forces of both sides were massed as efforts to mediate the crisis appeared to be meeting little success. The E. L. A. S., armed militia of the Left-Wing E. A. M. political party, were well dug-in in the Athens Stadium area, in the park around the Zappion Building, and east of Hadrian's Arch and the Temple of Zeus. Other E. L. A. S. forces were massed west of Piraeus and north and east of Athens.

Desertions Denied

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP) — Allied Headquarters officially denied yesterday what it said were rumors current in Greece that part of the Greek Navy and the entire Greek Air Force operating under Allied command in the Piraeus area had deserted to E. L. A. S. ranks.

A. F. of L. Proposes Severance Pay For All Workers to Cushion Adjustment

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — The principle of severance pay to cushion temporary postwar employment adjustments should be extended to all workers, the American Federation of Labor suggested Dec. 9.

The severance-pay allowance was embodied in the War Labor Board's recent decision in the steel wage case.

The A. F. of L.'s views came in a concurring steel case opinion by George Meany, A. F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer, and Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president, which was made public Dec. 9.

They welcomed NWLB's dismissal pay order for C. I. O. steel workers but contended the entire steel decision did not "represent the full measure of justice due these workers" because nothing was done to grant a requested general wage increase.

"The board has approved the principle of dismissal pay and committed itself to order such payments should the parties fail to bargain on the issue successfully within 60 days," they said.

"By this action, all other workers will be able to insulate themselves partially against the shocks of reconversion. The American Federation of Labor members concur in this action of the board, and in the absence of comprehensive congressional action will renew their effort to make applicable to all workers any decision by the National WLB on this issue.

Mr. Meany and Mr. Woll said that otherwise, NWLB extended to steel workers "merely the benefits of its established policies on certain fringe issues" relating to vacations, holiday and maintenance of membership, while maintaining an "obstinate, ill-advised position" against a general wage increase.

Ormoc Falls: How Japanese Were Divided and Pocketed

Continued from Page 1

power on a single narrow front where it now is able to throw large numbers of tanks abreast into the line.

Before the capture of Ormoc, the Japanese had begun construction of a defense line in depth in this sector to meet the threat of a heavy push. Now, with a new threat at the rear, together with pressure on the right flank, the Japanese have no alternative but to fall back on the remaining left flank which rests on the secondary mountain range separating the Ormoc corridor and the upper west coast of Leyte.

Jungle Stand Forecast

It is probable that the Japanese gradually will be pushed back over these mountains and make a final stand in the thick jungle country beyond.

A small road crosses the mountains west of the Ormoc corridor from a point about midway in the main Ormoc corridor north and south and leads to Palompon on the coast—secondary Japanese reinforcement point. The Japanese, therefore, probably will attempt to defend this road junction in the central Ormoc corridor, as their main supply route and later as their remaining large-scale escape avenue.

Meanwhile, a small number of Japanese have made a landing on the northwest corner of Leyte, and apparently are moving southward to join forces around Palompon.

Thus, the Japanese now are contained in an air-tight pocket which is expected to be reduced quickly.

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Fleet Units and B-29's Unite In Heavy Blast at Iwo Jima

Continued from Page 1

on Iwo Jima their reply was scarcely more than a faltering whimper — a few antiaircraft bursts and an occasional splash near our staggered column of ships.

Marine gunners, who consumed a whole box of five-cent candy bars during the bombardment, counted four shell splashes from enemy guns in 1 hour and 10 minutes of firing.

There are several possible reasons why we drew no return fire from the beach. The enemy may have decided to stay underground until the shooting was over. He may have determined not to give away the positions of his coast artillery no matter how close we came. Or perhaps repeated earlier bombings, together with today's raid, have been more successful than could normally be expected against well dug-in, heavily revetted positions.

Whatever else today's raid accomplished, the use of surface ships within three or four flying hours of Japan is bound to have a psychological effect on the Japanese, observed Rear Admiral Allan E. Smith who commands this force.

Discouraging to Japanese

"The very idea that we can bring ships up here within a few hundred miles of Japan itself cannot help but be very discouraging to the Japanese people," he added.

The raid was intended as a protective measure for the Saipan-based B-29's. It was ordered by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in his role as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Ocean areas.

Details were worked out by Admiral Nimitz in conjunction with Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, Commander of the Strategic Air Forces of the Pacific, Vice-Admiral John Hoover, Commander of the forward area, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Douglas, Commander of the 7th Army Air Force.

Owing to some slip in new coordination, the 20th Air Force was out with its "bombs away" flash nearly 24 hours before the Navy straggled in with its communiqué announcing the warships' participation. The result was that the public's first impression of the raid was somewhat lopsided.

The Iow Jima raid was the fifth raid of sizable proportions and by far the heaviest to date with its total bomb and shell weight.

Raids Important

The neutralizing of Iwo is an essential part of the United States' plan of controlling the inner approaches to Japan. Since November, 1943, Pacific operations have been gradually gaining control of the outer approaches from the Gilberts to the Marianas. At the present time control of the area just north of Saipan is not yet complete.

Particular urgency for reducing Iwo now rests on the fact that B-29's so far constitute America's sole direct attack on the Japanese homeland, where enemy resistance will have to be broken before victory is complete.

However, the B-29's are an expensive weapon, difficult to produce and designed for a single purpose—to hit Japan. When a flock of B-29's bomb Iwo instead of Tokyo, the Japanese are winning a negative victory. Sending B-29's to Iwo Jima is sending the Superforts to do Liberators' work.

Nevertheless, if the B-29's remained unmolested in today's big blast, it will have served its purpose.

From now on, the regular 7th Army Air Force missions—and perhaps periodic surface bombardments—may be able to prevent, or at least seriously hamper, Japanese operations on Iwo.

Effect of Raid

Aside from a dense pall of smoke always caused by such explosives, effects of the raid were almost impossible to determine from where I watched it on a bombarding warship.

A few fires were set, but violent and unmistakable explosions of good-sized gasoline ammunition and fuel dumps were not in evidence during the more than three hours that the island was visible.

It is possible the Japanese have stored most of their explosives and inflammables underground.

The fact that we were not bothered by enemy planes may be accounted for by the fact that they had flown what small force they had at Iwo Jima back to Chicki Jima for safety.

The most effective use of B-29 surface units will be when ships can join the Superforts against homeland targets. Meanwhile they have spared all the Pacific carriers at a time when they are heavily called upon by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines.

28 Years in Post

© Harris & Ewing

Marcellus Crocker Sheild

Mr. Sheild is quitting as chief clerk of the House Appropriations Committee after 28 years in the post. He has supervised the appropriation of more than $500,000,000,000. Mr. Sheild, a Republican, is resigning so that his subordinate may have a chance for promotion.

war workers, new war workers and other job applicants. The service will operate through local offices of the United States Employment Service.

Should United States Bomb Or 'Use' Japanese Emperor?

Continued from Page 1

imposed the cult of Emperor worship and extreme nationalism" upon it.

This Government repeats that Emperor-worship is not necessarilyan evil that must be wiped out. And it therefore takes the positionthat if Emperor worship, which has been used as a unifying force for militarism, could be developed for peaceful purposes it might well be a good thing to keep.

But how responsible is the Emperor for Japan's chauvinism and aggression, how guilty is he of leading his people to disaster down the road of Asiatic expansion? Mr.Grew insists that the Emperor, labored to avoid war with the United tSates, that he is the prisoner of the militarists and was obliged willy-nilly, to declare war against us. eYt the Emperor is the cornerstone of that phase of Shintoism which makes the Japanese willing, even determined to give their all for him.

Views Toward Emperor

The State Department, as Mr. Dickover explains, believes that the worship of the Emperor as the direct descendant of the sun goddess only makes him unifier of the Japanese race, a commendable objective he suggests when not abused by the military. But as descendant of the sun goddess, as Shintoism teaches, how can the Emperor's authority be limited to the Japanese?

Actually it is not under the theory of Hakko Ichiu which aims for complete unification of the entire world under his rule. Under present Shintoist dogma, the doctrine of unification inevitably becomes the doctrine of world expansion with not only Japan but the entire globe the ultimate goal of control. And right in the center of this dream of world theocracy and domination sits the Emperor.

While the American State Department may believe the Emperor can shed his world-wide religio-political authority and confine it to Japan and the Japanese, other interested parties are not so confident. Generalissimo Chiang's call for purging the Japanese political system and wiping out its militarists leaves some loophole for the maintenance of imperial rule. But other Chinese, including Dr. Sun Fo, President of the legislative Yuan, demand that the Japanese crown be overtohrwn.

British Views

Britain is believed here to prefer in the Far East as it does in Europe no radical disturbance to the status quo and therefore to look with concern on any substitution of an unstable republic for the present throne in Japan. What Russia thinks is both unknown and not pertinent at the moment, though it may well be so soon should Premier Joseph Stalin open up his second front as it is confidently felt he will in time.

Both the British and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull have insisted that Hitler tops the list of Nazi war guilty, though his name may not yet head the list. But neither country has so definitely declared itself on Hirohito's responsibility for the Far Eastern war and involvement in its atrocities.

From Mr. Grew's year-old remarks and Mr. Dickover's week-old comments the United States is not prepared to list the Japanese Emperor as a war criminal.

The 20th Air Force Command's concentration on destroying military installations and industrial production centers in Japan supplements these statements. There have been no reports of raids on the Imperial Palace despite appeals for such emanating from Chungking sources.

Selective Service Gets Vet-Job Query

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The National War Labor Board has referred to Selective Service a question whether returning veterans are entitled to jobs calling for greater skills than the ones they left.

Jesse Freidin, NWLB's general counsel, had ruled earlier that veterans taking over their jobs again are entitled to all the automatic seniority pay increases they would have gotten if continuously employed.

This ruling was given in response to a query from R. W. Finley, labor negotiating director of Safeway Stores, Inc., San Francisco. Mr. Finlay then wrote to ask if Mr. Freidin meant a veteran should get the promotions his fellow employees at home got because of increased skill.

"Length of service alone does not qualify an individual for advancement or promotion," Mr. Freidin replied. "He must have additionally, the training and qualifications which can be gained only through actual experience."

The NWLB has also announced that an expanded employees counselling service will be set up to help returning veterans, displaced

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There's a wealth of gift ideas to be found in our delightful "Christmas Corner" on the fourth floor. Into this attractive corner we have put a selection of merchandise from most of the departments all through the store. The "Christmas Corner" items have been assembled to help you choose quality gifts in good taste and priced from—

$1 to $10

Issuing Agents for War Bonds
Buy "E" Bonds from any employee —no waiting for delivery.

Tilden-Thurber
Providence *88th Year*

Shepard
The Christmas Store of Providence
Visit
Rhode Island's
Most Beautiful
Gift Shop
A glittering bazaar of beautiful, suitable gifts for every gift-elect on your list!
Take the Escalator to the Second Floor

ESTABLISHED 1865 ROUNDS LUGGAGE PROVIDENCE

T. W. ROUNDS CO.
LUGGAGE and LEATHER GOODS
52 Washington Street PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Headquarters in Providence for
"HARTMANN" TRUNKS AND LUGGAGE
"VAL-A-PAKS" "FLITE BAGS"
LOCKER TRUNKS
and
A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
ARMY AND NAVY TRAVELING GOODS

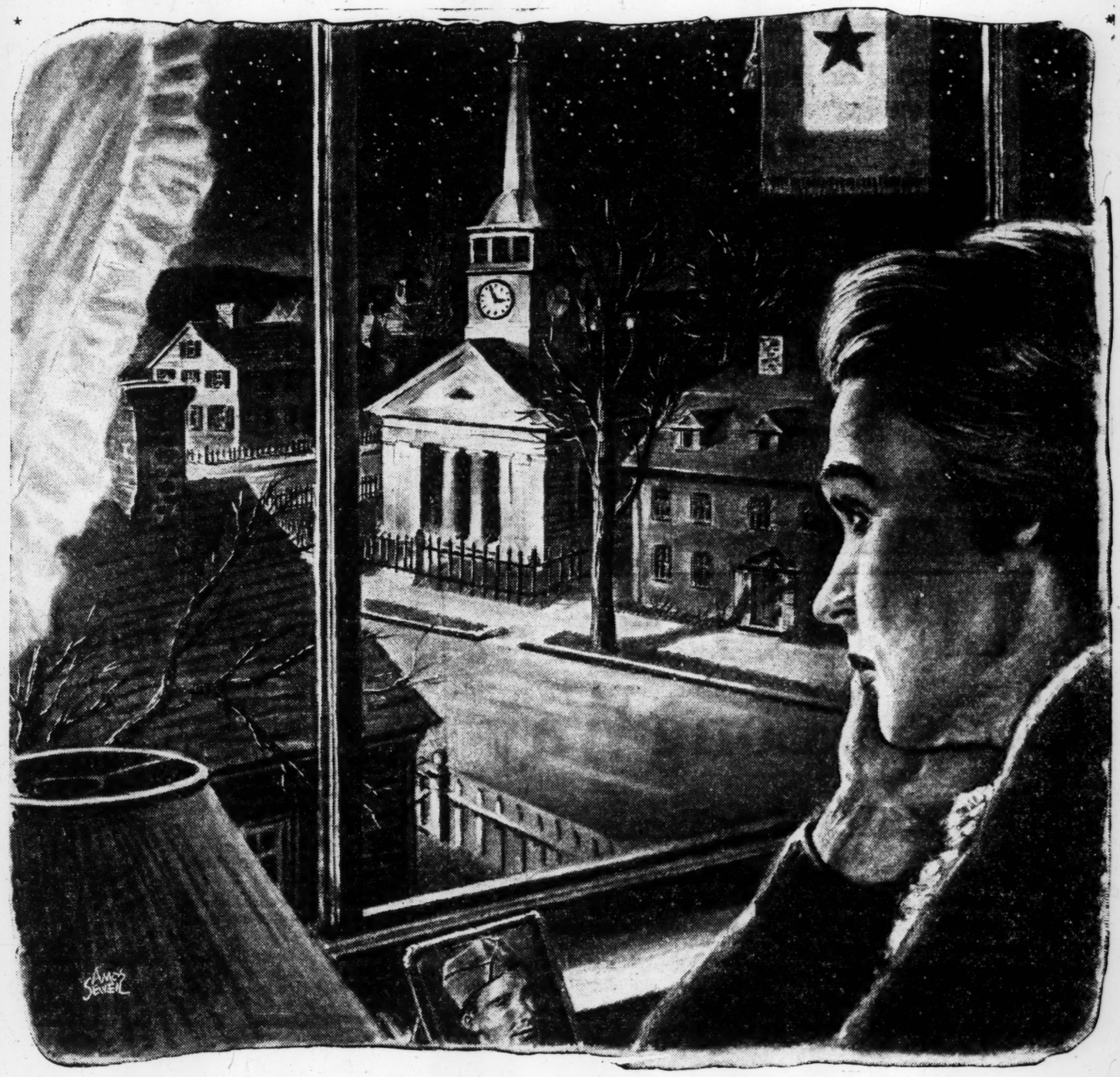
Christmas-shopping in a hurry? Just use your speedy
Peerless Charga-Plate

Then you can still get back to your job . . . back to your Red Cross work . . . keep that special date . . . and finish your shopping, too!

P. S. If you haven't a Charga-Plate, inquire about this exclusive shopping convenience at our Charge Office, Fourth Floor

231 Main Street Peerless Pawtucket, R. I.

Back the Attack With MORE War Bonds



Silent Night...

Listen . . .
The sounds of battle . . .
Hear them?

You don't? Then thank God you don't. But millions do. Night after night. Millions who have someone they love "out there."

And strangely mixed with those haunting sounds are recollections of childish voices . . . voices which only "yesterdays" ago were shrilling across the backyard . . . babbling at the dinner table . . . pledging a sing-song allegiance to the flag . . .

★ ★ ★

In homes of men off in their country's service such imaginings aren't often mentioned—not even among the closest members of a family.

No . . . they don't talk about those nights. People fight their fears in silence . . . suffer in secret . . . pray in quiet.

But, to them, nights will never be silent until their prayers are heard. Prayers which you can help to answer *so easily* . . . prayers to bring their loved ones safely home.

Is it too much to ask us to buy more . . . *more* and *more* . . . war bonds?

★ ★ ★

The Sixth War Loan drive is our chance to answer that . . . our chance to do a very small thing for those who are making great sacrifices.

Let's buy *more* than we think we can afford because, in decency, we can't afford to do less.

Fanny Farmer
Candy Shops

More Diligence Urged for U. S. Home Front

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — New "pass the ammunition" pleas from Europe as supply lines to the German front were opening brought sharp commands today for more diligence and self-sacrifice on the home front.

Men with occupational deferments who quit their jobs without draft board permission were ordered reclassified for immediate military service. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey told the boards that only if it is in the best interests of the war effort should they give a man permission to leave work for which he has been deferred. All persons, but particularly those between 18 and 37, he said, must "give their fullest support to the war effort either in uniform or in essential war or civilian activities."

The plan for a 46 per cent cutback in military production when VE-Day comes has been scrapped.

Strong Measures

Instead the nation had before it such warnings as these: A new "work or fight" edict instructing selective service to increase the drafting of men aged 26 through 37 who are not now employed in essential war industry.

A reminder from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, that with supply lines now improved, "the desperate need remains to increase production to meet the accelerated pitch of the great offensive.

A WPB report showing that October munitions schedules were missed by 2 per cent. "Critical" programs, including communication wire, heavy-heavy trucks, cotton duck, bombs, tanks, and ammunition gained 6 per cent as a group over September, but it was pointed out they "must still improve much more than they did if the armed forces are to get all of the critical supplies called for in their stated requirements."

Up to now, as was explained to the Senate War Investigating Committee last week, shortages of war materials at the German battlefront have been due to destruction of port facilities and rail lines through France and Belgium.

Ports Rapidly Repaired

These have been rapidly repaired, making it possible for the Allied armies to get ready for their great march on the German homeland. The reserves are ready but they will not last forever. From now on, the supply lines will be ready to take more than the home front can product unless it buckled down to the job with greater vigor.

A large part of the potential shortage will be due to changes in military orders. As Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of Army Service Forces, explained to the Senate Committee, Army truck tires are being chewed up by flak embedded in roads to an extent not taken into account by Army strategists.

Battle conditions will continue to make changes in equipment orders inevitable. There is not much that can be done about this, but shortages that are due purely to manpower can be remedied.

Work or Fight

The new "work-or-fight" order through which War Mobilization Chief, James F. Byrnes, instructed selective service to resume induction of men in the older age groups in nonessential jobs, is designed to cut down the labor turnover, still averaging seven per cent a month, and to prevent aimless shifting of workers from one job to another.

In most places, men who would come in this category have already been drafted, but there has been no regulation in force recently that would have prevented a man in an essential war job leaving it without his draft board's knowledge, except the not always enforced certificates of availability issued by the War Manpower Commission.

Most of the men who are being drafted at the present time are youths turning 18 and the less essential workers in the 26 through 29 group. Men over 30 not in essential activities could be taken under present rules, but few boards have been checking on them.

To a degree, the new draft regulations will furnish the "teeth" in manpower regulations advocated last week by WPB chief J. A. Krug.

Krug Has Troubles

Mr. Krug would have preferred statutory penalties for evasion of the priority referral and nonessential employment ceiling regulations. Most of all, he would have preferred a national service act, but he recognizes that it is too late to get that through Congress and into effect now.

The Krug idea of keeping men on the job by means of an incentive bonus to be paid after the war has not made much headway.

The chief trouble with the new "teeth" is that they will not reach men rejected by the armed services because of physical disability, and would not affect the transfer of men over 38 or the large number of "quits" among women.

The fact that Mr. Byrnes issued the new selective service order was seen here as indication that he has taken full co-ordinated control over the home-front war effort.

Last week Mr. Byrnes named three of the men who will compose his "cabinet" handling such subjects as manpower, agriculture, and munitions output.

Mr. Byrnes' powers have been expanded to carry out the mandate of Congress in the passage of the George bill last summer. He is now Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The O. W. M. R. Advisory Board, appointed by President Roosevelt to give the viewpoints of labor, management, agriculture, and the public, held its first session at the White House today, with O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, as chairman.

Hearst Columnist Sued For $600,000 by Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 (AP) —Harry Bridges and union labor groups connected with him Dec. 9 sued Westbrook Pegler and Hearst Publications, Inc., for $600,000, charging the newspaper columnist had made libelous statements about them.

Coal 'to Burn'

Wide World

Businessman Has Coal Mine in Backyard

The fuel shortage holds no threat to W. B. Swope, businessman of Welch, W. Va., who has a bituminous coal mine right in his own backyard, within 25 feet of his back door. The mine is 300 feet long. The Swope family operates it on a "helpy selfy basis"—using about 50 tons a year for household purposes only. Here Mr. Swope fills a wheelbarrow with enough coal to keep the fires burning a day.

Women in Americas Demand Better Lot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Improved labor conditions for the women and children in Latin-American countries are the keen concern of four women representatives of the governments of Chile, Brazil, Mexico and Puerto Rico, now in New York after several weeks of observing industrial plants of the United States.

They are Señora Clara Williams de Iungé, Chief of the Women's and Children's Division of Inspection of the State of Santiago, Chile; Senhora Jandyra Rodrigues, of Brazil, Chief of the Women's and Children's Division of Inspection of the State of Sao Paulo; Señora Carmen Vasquez Gomez de Malina, Inspector in the Women's Bureau of the National Department of Labor, Mexico, and Señora Maria Teresa Quinones de Correa, of Puerto Rico, Chief of the Women's Division of the Labor Department. They are here under the direction of the Inter-American Division of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

Discuss Mutual Problems

Whether women will keep the gains they have made in industrial jobs during wartime, better protection of children workers, advancement of women in government positions, day nurseries, and how to raise living standards are subjects which lead to a congenial two-way discussion here. They met with members of the Industrial Subcommittee of the Young Women's Christian Association at the headquarters of the Association's National Board on Friday.

"We must work together in the Western Hemisphere for the welfare of all in industry," Miss Frances Perry, member of the National Board, told them. "It is only as all workers improve their conditions that we can have a safe and stable world."

The general minimum wage for women workers in Puerto Rico is "quite low," Señora de Correa reported. Efforts meanwhile are being made to improve standards for embroidery and home workers and to arouse women to the importance of the trade union. House servants are not protected by legislation, although the question of hours has been discussed. The range of pay for this group is from $10 to $20 a month, she said, and is so much lower than what is paid in the United States that these workers are leaving Puerto Rico.

Women Progress in Brazil

Women in Brazil have made distinct progress in government positions during the last 10 years, according to Señora Rodrigues.

While previously they were largely restricted to positions as stenographers and typists, they are now placed as inspectors, health workers, government engineers and lawyers. Many of them are employed in textile factories, where they enjoy equal pay for equal work, as compared with men, she said.

Various kinds of nurseries and child care institutions are maintained in Brazil, meeting special needs of the mothers and children when parents are away from home, she said. There is no problem of 24-hour service for these centers, since "Brazilian women do not work after 10 p. m."

Rules regarding the employment of minors are strict, great stress being laid upon the "identification book" for each child.

Ball Urges U. S. Drop Fear of Communism

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11 (AP) —Senator Joseph Ball (R) of Minnesota said last night that Americans must overcome an unwarranted fear of Communism if the United States is to work successfully with Russia for a lasting peace in the postwar period.

Addressing a rally in honor of the Soviet Union and the 11th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between that Government and the United States, Senator Ball declared that "Communism can never replace the capitalistic system in this country unless the capitalistic system fails.

"Therefore, those who believe in the capitalistic system, instead of spending their time attacking the Communist doctrine, should concentrate on making their own system meet the country's needs—jobs and a decent living for everyone."

Leaves Quench Koala Thirst

The Australian koala, or living Teddy bear, never drinks, but obtains moisture from the young Eucalyptus leaves on which he lives.

GENUINE
Old Fashioned, Stone Ground
All O' the Wheat Flour

For generations our family has been milling the whole wheat the original, old-fashioned way. Today we continue to stone-grind "Enright's All O'The Wheat Flour" the same way, adding nothing, taking nothing away. Fresh-baked bread, muffins and pancakes made with "Enright's All O'The Wheat Flour" are real treats, with hearty flavor-appeal. We also make a delicious coarse whole wheat breakfast cereal that has an old-fashioned goodness you've never tasted before. Try them both!

Enright's All O'The Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. $1.00
Enright's All O'The Wheat Cereal, 5 lbs. $1.00

Prepaid anywhere in the U. S. my family's famous whole wheat recipes included.

Adelaide Enright
OLD-FASHIONED MILLERS
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

LET'S FINISH THE JOB!

your War Bond purchases will do it!

EASTERN Air Lines

Fly THE GREAT SILVER FLEET

Need a hand with your dirty work, lady?

WHAT A walloping lot of dirt you meet in the course of a day's housekeeping! Dirt on curtains, dirt on rugs, dirt on furniture, walls, floors, windows, and dishes! No wonder women keep saying, "Housekeeping would be a cinch, if it weren't for the cleaning up!"

But there's this about it, anyway—you *do* have dozens of products and appliances today to make the job easier.

And you have the benefit of constant study by our dirt-chasers, at Good Housekeeping.

Is that fluid good for cleaning woodwork? Should you use powder to clean your rugs? What about those creamy emulsions for polishing furniture? Will that cleanser take the spots off wallpaper?

To save you time, labor, money

Obviously, you can't try out this, that, and the other thing that comes along.

But we can—and do—so as to give you the benefit of our findings. For we're anxious to take the drudgery out of housework. We want to help you *enjoy* your home and its daily care.

A bottle and sponge are all you need nowadays to remove fingerprints from paint. Good Housekeeping tells you how.

We have a simple, common sense standard for judging any new cleaning product: Will it do the job? Unless we conscientiously believe the answer is "yes"—neither our advertising nor editorial columns will make such claims.

Before we try a chemical cleaning product for performance, it goes to our laboratory to be analyzed—to see whether it's easy on your hands as well as your household goods.

If the formula is acceptable to our chemists, we give the product a rigorous workout. Say it's a new cleaning fluid. We want to see whether it will remove soil from painted surfaces without affecting the gloss. So we apply the cleaner to a series of painted wood panels as many as FIFTY times, in succession.

If the paint stays bright . . . if the cleaner is easy to apply . . . you'll hear about it, from us. Otherwise not.

We do things the hard way

To make it easier for you, we go at jobs the hard way. When we want to see whether a rug cleaner will remove spots safely—or a soapless preparation will do a good overall cleaning job—we select a delicate pastel rug that shows every spot.

To judge the efficiency of vacuum cleaners right in the home, we've gone *into* home after home, divided the rugs into sections, and cleaned each section with a different machine—then actually weighed the dirt—to determine how effectively the cleaners did the job.

Over a period of years, we've tried out a hundred and eleven different kinds of dishwashers, to judge how practical they'd be in your household.

Sometimes we ask your help in deciding which product best serves your needs.

That's what we did, for example, with three different kinds of floor wax. We sent all three to a list of consumers, with instructions to use them on floors and report. From the questionnaires that came in, we were able to decide which things about each wax women liked best.

If a day ever comes when magic appliances magnetize the dishes right off your table and wash them, we'll be the first to cheer. Till then, we're going to stick to reality and tell you the easiest way to wash dishes with soap and water and the appliances that are available.

That's the way we work. And why? So that you will continue to regard Good Housekeeping as your homemaking Bureau of Standards—so that you will look to us for sound, practical information, always.

As evidence of our sincerity, we make you a pledge—a pledge we shall repeat as long as Good Housekeeping is printed:

That at no time, and not for any reason, or any profit, will any page of Good Housekeeping—editorial or advertising—trade unfairly on your trust.

Good Housekeeping

The Homemakers' Bureau of Standards

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

We give this seal to no one—the product that has it, earns it.

FOR VICTORY ★ BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

A Little Planning Goes a Long Way

at Holiday Time

Furloughs and essential business trips will tax travel facilities during the holidays. To those who find it necessary to travel during this difficult season, we offer these suggestions:

Plan ahead. Discuss your trip with our representative . . . at the City Ticket Office, or passenger station. Our employees, though busy war workers, will always try to help make your trip more pleasant.

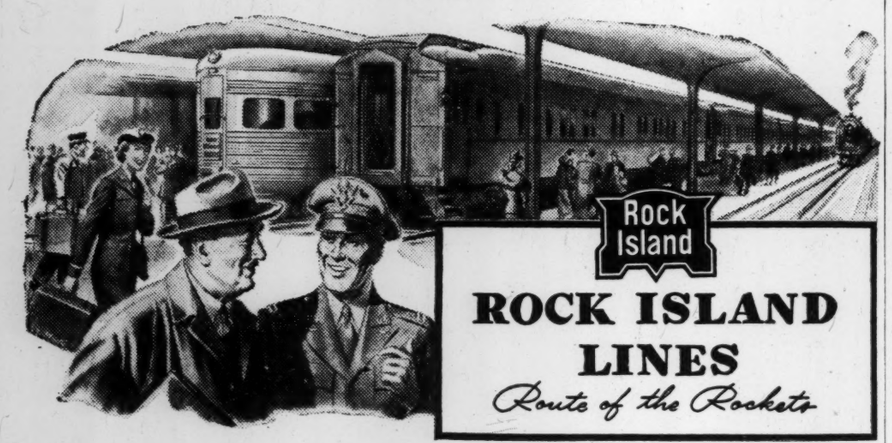
There is a mighty good reason why all of us must plan more carefully right now. This year, the ROCK ISLAND LINES' passenger traffic is *almost six times as large* as it was in 1939, yet war shortages have prevented our adding new coaches, diners and Pullmans to handle the year 'round increases, let alone the heavy holiday burden.

Allow flexibility in your plans as to dates of departure and arrival. A suggestion that you change to another day, or an earlier or later train, is just our way of trying to eliminate unnecessary discomfort for you.

We firmly believe that COOPERATION, given in the truly American manner, is the finest way to solve any problem.

As yesterday—and today—so tomorrow ROCK ISLAND'S sole purpose is to provide the finest in transportation

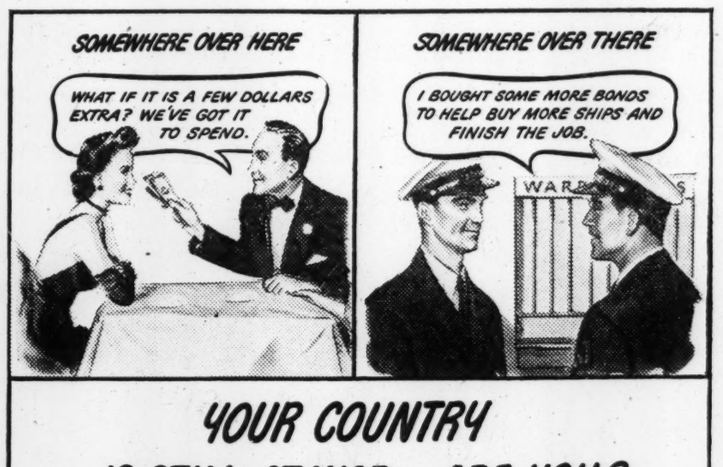
Let's sink the rising sun—Buy Bonds



Rock Island

ROCK ISLAND LINES
Route of the Rockets

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY


SOMEWHERE OVER HERE
WHAT IF IT IS A FEW DOLLARS EXTRA? WE'VE GOT IT TO SPEND.
SOMEWHERE OVER THERE
I BOUGHT SOME MORE BONDS TO HELP BUY MORE SHIPS AND FINISH THE JOB.

YOUR COUNTRY IS STILL AT WAR- ARE YOU?

Buy at least one extra WAR BOND... NOW!

Not About a Fountain Pen, After All

ASSUREDLY, no sensible person would undertake to write an essay about a fountain-pen. What could there be to say? But, then, possibly no really practical person would go about the world with a fountain-pen riding loose in the depths of her hand-bag, not knowing quite what relation that pen will have to her or she to that fountain-pen.

* * *

It has been like this: For all my life, I've believed I could not come to terms with a fountain-pen. Every so often, feeling persuaded that I simply cannot be so different from all the rest of humankind, I've deliberately gone forth and bought a fountain-pen. But nothing good has ever come of it. I've taken it out, looked it over, tried it a few times, then forgotten about it or given it away to someone hungry for the particular benefits it was primed to confer. I write with a fountain-pen and nobody, knowing my signature, could possibly recognize it. Thin and quavering and formless does that signature become; I hasten to pull out my old pen-holder with the rusted gold pen in it—a pen blunt and thick and comforting. Probably it blots a good deal and certainly it makes my writing too black and heavy. But it is my signature and naturally I cling to it.

Through the years, I've had many pen-holders all the way from shiny black wooden office ones to palely-gleaming white jade. But the best one of all was an ivory pen-holder which dates back to the first trip the family ever made to Europe. Mother bought that ivory pen-holder in Lucerne and then, by fair means or foul, I coaxed it from her. It seemed to me there was nothing so essential to me as to have it and use it all the rest of my life. Mother saw how matters stood and, being an unselfish person, she gave it up without a murmur; and so, for years upon long years, I've clung to it. Sometimes the pen-points did not fit into it perfectly and I would stuff them out with bits of paper. There was always something that could be done. That ivory pen-holder went everywhere with me. It was unfailingly in my luggage or somewhere about my personal belongings. If I expected to find myself in a situation where I would need to sign my name—and have it look like my name—I'd take care that the ivory pen-holder with the stubby gold pen was ready in my hand-bag. And this explains how I happen to have that strange fountain-pen now— But that part of my story comes later.

* * *

Once I was in London and the ivory pen-holder accompanied me, of course. Whether the soft coal smoke dimmed it or whether it was just length of service, I don't know; but suddenly I noticed how pitiful that pen-holder looked, yellowish with here and there black smudges where I had dipped it into the ink too deeply. It occurred to me that something could be done. And when, on a chill walk in that foggy November, I passed a certain window in the Buckingham Palace Road, I instinctively paused. It was one of those windows crammed with practically everything one could name; but I know that there were conspicuously some objects made of ivory. Without weighing the situation at all, I suddenly went into that shop and waited for a haughty salesman to come forth from the dim shadows at the back. I fumbled about in my bag, brought out that ivory pen-holder and, holding it up bravely to his pitying gaze, I asked him whether or not he had another ivory pen-holder precisely like it.

"Certainly not, Madame," he replied sternly. "But I could make you one. It would be quite easy, you know, if you like." And before I had answered, he disappeared with my pen-holder in his hand. I could see him turning it over and over, under the brighter light of a hanging electric-bulb. I saw him feeling of it, too, trying to bend it. I began to be alarmed, and with good reason. For shortly that unpleasing man brought it back to me indignantly, with the report: "That's not ivory, Madame. Not ivory at all. See how it bends. That—that's nothing of any worth."

I could have wept, except that I wouldn't let him see me break down. Not I. I gulped, caught back the tears and soon was able to say brightly to him: "Oh, I see. Why, of course. And could you, by any chance, make me one just like it in ivory?"

* * *

He said he could and would. So there was nothing for me to do but go away, leaving my disgraced pen-holder in his little shop. I did so and then put in at least a fortnight of misery, having to write with just any old holder and pen that came my way. None of my signatures looked in the least like mine.

Finally, I received a card to say that the new penholder was ready. I could hardly wait to finish breakfast. I actually believe I refused the second brioche which I particularly liked. It was a wet morning, but I positively sped to that shop in the Buckingham Palace Road. Yes, it was open and in I hurried. The man did not smile. Grimly he opened a drawer and presented me with the new and beautiful ivory pen-holder which was there for safe-keeping. I took it into my well-trained fingers, but it felt unfamiliar. Fair and white it was, and stouter than the old one which had come from Switzerland; when I used it, it yielded not an atom. It would obviously last until eternity, but it would do nothing to make my progress in that direction more agreeable. Meekly I inquired the price and paid; too much, I thought, but what was there to do? Quickly, shamefacedly, I fled that shop with the new pen-holder in my bag—just where the old one had been accustomed to travel. Not until I had taken shelter again in my hotel did I venture to admit even to myself the horrible fact that he had never given me back my old one and I had not dared to inquire for a thing so despised.

* * *

Well, the world has gone on and gradually I have grown used to the unyielding ivory. I handle it constantly. And I took it with me, one day recently, when I visited a lawyer's solemn office and had to sign my name to every page of a certain document. I blushed as I have blushed so often before, explaining that I was the one person in all the world who could not use a fountain-pen.

"Oh," said my friend, "I'll get you one and you'll use it. I know exactly the one you need. I've been watching how you hold the pen, how you write."

And so I have it. He did give it to me. I've got so far as the carrying of it about with me and I've used it once or twice. It is the best fountain-pen I've ever had. I can almost imagine myself getting accustomed to it, if only I could forget about that white ivory one. Unless I hurry, my friend will find out. And I should not like that. He was so generous to get it for me.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK STELE OF A GIRL WITH A MIRROR

THIS IS PART of an ancient Greek monument, or stele, executed in pentelic marble. The lower half is missing, but the surviving portion shows the characteristics of the Attic monuments of the fifth century, B. C. The girl holding a mirror is enclosed by narrow Doric pilasters, supporting a pediment with acroteria in the form of palmettes carved in low relief. The mirror is a simple disc supported by a handle. The costume of the girl consists of a sleeved chiton and an overfold reaching to the waist, with an outer garment covering both shoulders. A veil floats behind the head of the young woman, whose hair is closely bound.

The Greeks engaged sculptors to decorate temples and to carve cult statues and votive carvings. There were private commissions for monuments, generally in the form of a slab, or stele, upon which portrayals of the departed were carved in relief. Toward the end of the fourth century, the "anti-luxury" decree of Demetrios prohibited this form of carving. The steles extant today represent tendencies in Greek sculpture before that date.

The portrait of this girl shows the grace and dignity of Greek carving in the fifth century. It is executed in relief, in three-quarter view like the Parthenon frieze. The figure exists convincingly in space, and yet it adheres duly to the background. It is visualized in a unified design, the curving lineaments of drapery swirling in and out, over and under, binding the design and imparting a rhythmic vitality to the contours. There is an appropriate serenity in the features, a composure and dignity in the bearing

The characteristic expression of loftiness and reflection is especially suited to the idea. While the human figure was the primary theme of Greek sculpture, it was the human figure perfected and idealized; endowed with beauty, not only of form but of thought.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Right Intuition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CAPTAIN of a ship on duty in tropical waters, noting the approach of a hurricane, ordered his crew to anchor the vessel in the lee of a palm-fringed island. At the storm's height a strong intuition urged him to leave this haven. But where was he to go? No other shelter for the vessel was in sight.

The captain was a student of Christian Science, accustomed to seek and rely upon God's guidance. He decided to obey the intuitive sense of right. Giving the requisite instructions, he took his ship out towards the open sea. Within twenty minutes the reason for his action became evident. For, undergoing a complete reversal of direction, the hurricane now blew into the small bay, which, instead of providing a refuge, would have constituted a menace to the ship had it remained at anchor there. There was just time enough to maneuver the vessel around a tip of the island to gain the shelter of the other side. Writing in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 298), "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality."

* * *

When confronted with the tempest on the lake, Christ Jesus did not order the ship to be run before the storm. On the contrary, the Scriptures inform us that "he arose, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm" (Mark 4:39). The Master's understanding of the allness of God and the nothingness of material elements was absolute. But he did not regard it as exclusive. He taught his disciples how to do the works that he did and even said that they would do greater works "because I go unto my Father" (John 14:12).

Through spiritual living and consecrated research in the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy discovered in our day the divine Science underlying Jesus' teachings, and proved them as practical and demonstrable now as they were then. Mankind needs the protection, guidance, deliverance which spiritual understanding bring from belief in the reality and power of evil, sickness, and sin. The study of Christian Science enables us to heed and follow those spiritual intuitions which lead out of belief in the reality and power of evil up to the realization of the omnipotence and omnipresence of Love.

* * *

When the tempests of fear or the storms of adversity beat against us, where do we seek safety? Seeking refuge in matter is vain. Sheltering behind a material philosophy offers no positive or permanent security. Only through learning to know God aright can we find true peace and security. Once the fact of Soul's infinitude is grasped, material sense is silenced. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 152): "Thus founded upon the rock of Christ, when storm and tempest beat against this sure foundation, you, safely sheltered in the strong tower of hope, faith, and Love, are God's nestlings; and He will hide you in His feathers till the storm has passed. Into His haven of Soul there enters no element of earth to cast out angels, to silence the right intuition which guides you safely home."

With persistent insistence spiritual understanding informs us of the truth that, being created by Spirit, in God's likeness, man cannot be storm-tossed, sin-beset, or threatened with material conditions. God's man is wholly spiritual, and is not lost on a trackless ocean, or seeking safety behind a mound of earth. The human concept which presents man as lost or in danger is the opposite of real being, in which man exists as the reflection of God, all-pervasive Truth and Love. How can man be created, controlled, or conditioned by matter when the fact remains that he is created, controlled, and conditioned by God? Hence, the unreality of evil and its threat to man's security.

* * *

Before the flood God bade Noah make an ark, and told him how to make it, and said to him (Genesis 7:1), "Come thou and all thy house into the ark; for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation." The patriarch obeyed, and as a result of his obedience, when the floods came and the winds blew the ark was lifted above them and all those within were saved. Let us remember that the same intuitive sense of right which guided Noah is present today to protect us. God has not changed. We can know His nearness, and His spiritual intuitions are at hand to guide us aright, when like Noah we are obedient to His will.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Η ΟΡΘΗ ΕΜΦΥΤΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΙΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ κυβερνήτης ἑνὸς πλοίου ἐν ὑπηρεσίᾳ εἰς τὰ τροπικὰ ὕδατα, βλέπων τὴν προσέγγισιν μιᾶς καταιγίδος, διέταξε τὸ πλήρωμά του νὰ ἀγγυροβολήσῃ τὸ πλοῖον εἰς τὸ ὑπήνεμον μιᾶς πλήρους φοινίκων νήσου. Κατὰ τὸ ὕψος τῆς καταιγίδος μία ἰσχυρὰ ἔμφυτος ἀντίληψις τὸν ὥθησε νὰ ἐγκαταλείψῃ τὸν λιμένα ἐκεῖνον. Ἀλλὰ ποῦ νὰ ὑπάγῃ; Οὐδὲν ἄλλο καταφύγιον διὰ τὸ πλοῖον ἐφαίνετο.

Ὁ πλοίαρχος ἦτο μελετητὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, συνειθισμένος νὰ ζητῇ τὴν ὁδηγίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ νὰ βασίζεται ἐπ' αὐτῆς. Ἀπεφάσισε νὰ ὑπακούσῃ τὴν ἔμφυτον ταύτην ἀντίληψιν τοῦ ὀρθοῦ. Δίδων τὰς ἀναγκαίας ὁδηγίας, ἐξήγαγε τὸ πλοῖον του πρὸς τὸ ἀνοικτὸν πέλαγος. Ἐντὸς εἴκοσι λεπτῶν ὁ λόγος διὰ τὴν πρᾶξιν του ἔγινε φανερός. Διότι, ὑφισταμένη τελείαν ἀντιστροφὴν κατευθύνσεως ἡ καταιγὶς τώρα ἔπνεεν εἰς τὸν μικρὸν λιμένα, ὅστις, ἀντὶ νὰ παρέχῃ καταφύγιον, θὰ ἀπετέλει ἀπειλὴν ἐναντίον τοῦ πλοίου ἐὰν εἶχε μείνῃ ἠγγυροβολημένον ἐκεῖ. Ἦτο μόλις ἀρκετὸς χρόνος νὰ διευθύνῃ τὸ πλοῖον γύρω τοῦ ἄκρου τῆς νήσου ἵνα φθάσῃ τὸ καταφύγιον τῆς ἄλλης πλευρᾶς. Γράφουσα εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy λέγει (σ. 298), "Ἡ πνευματικὴ αἴσθησις, διαψεύδουσα τὰς ὑλικὰς αἰσθήσεις, ἐμπεριέχει ἔμφυτον ἀντίληψιν, ἐλπίδα, πίστιν, ἀντίληψιν, καρπόν, πραγματικότητα."

Ὅτε εὑρέθη ἀντιμέτωπος μὲ τὴν καταιγίδα εἰς τὴν λίμνην, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς δὲν διέταξεν ὅπως τὸ πλοῖον φύγῃ πρὸ τῆς τρικυμίας. Τοὐναντίον, αἱ Γραφαὶ μᾶς πληροφοροῦν ὅτι "διεγερθεὶς ἐπετίμησε τῷ ἀνέμῳ καὶ εἶπε τῇ θαλάσσῃ· Σιώπα, πεφίμωσο." Καὶ ἐπόπασεν ὁ ἄνεμος, καὶ ἐγένετο γαλήνη μεγάλη" (Μάρκος 4:39). Ἡ τοῦ Κυρίου ἀντίληψις τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς μηδαμινότητος τῶν ὑλικῶν στοιχείων ἦτο ἀπόλυτος. Ἀλλὰ δὲν τὴν ἐθεώρει ἀποκλειστικήν. Ἐδίδαξε τοὺς μαθητάς του πῶς νὰ κάμνουν τὰ ἔργα ἅτινα ἔκαμνε καὶ μάλιστα εἶπεν ὅτι θὰ ἔκαμνον μεγαλείτερα ἔργα "ὅτι ἐγὼ πρὸς τὸν Πατέρα μου πορεύομαι" (Ἰωάν. 14:12).

Διὰ πνευματικοῦ βίου καὶ ἀφωσιωμένης ἐρεύνης ἐν ταῖς Γραφαῖς, Ἡ Mrs. Eddy εὗρεν εἰς τὴν ἐποχήν μας τὴν θείαν Ἐπιστήμην ἥτις εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὰς διδαχὰς τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, καὶ τὰς ἀπέδειξε τόσον πρακτικὰς καὶ εὐαποδείκτους τώρα ὅσον ἦσαν τότε. Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης χρειάζεται τὴν προστασίαν, τὴν ὁδηγίαν, τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν ποὺ ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις φέρει ἀπὸ τὴν πίστιν εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα καὶ δύναμιν τοῦ καλοῦ, τῆς ἀσθενείας, καὶ τῆς ἁμαρτίας. Ἡ μελέτη τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μᾶς ἱκανώνει νὰ προσέχωμεν καὶ νὰ ἀκολουθῶμεν τὰς πνευματικὰς ἐκείνας ἀντιλήψεις αἵτινες ὁδηγοῦν ἔξω τῆς πίστεως εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα καὶ δύναμιν τοῦ καλοῦ, πρὸς τὴν κατανόησιν τῆς παντοδυναμίας καὶ παντοπαρουσίας τῆς Ἀγάπης.

Ὅταν αἱ θύελλαι τοῦ φόβου ἢ αἱ τρικυμίαι τῆς ἀτυχίας κτυποῦν ἐναντίον μας, ποῦ ζητοῦμεν ἀσφάλειαν; Τὸ ζητεῖν καταφύγιον εἰς τὴν ὕλην εἶναι μάταιον. Τὸ καταφεύγειν ὄπισθεν μιᾶς ὑλικῆς φιλοσοφίας δὲν προσφέρει θετικὴν ἢ διαρκῆ ἀσφάλειαν. Μόνον μὲ τὸ νὰ μανθάνωμεν νὰ γνωρίζωμεν τὸν Θεὸν ὀρθῶς δυνάμεθα νὰ εὕρωμεν ἀληθῆ εἰρήνην καὶ ἀσφάλειαν. Ἅμα γίνῃ ἅπαξ ἀντιληπτὸν τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς ἀπειρίας τῆς Ψυχῆς, ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις κατασιγᾶται. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει εἰς τὰ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα), σ. 152: "Οὕτω θεμελιωμένοι ἐπὶ τῆς πέτρας τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὅταν ἡ τρικυμία καὶ ἡ καταιγὶς κτυποῦν ἐναντίον τοῦ βεβαίου τούτου θεμελίου, σεῖς ἀσφαλῶς προστατευμένοι εἰς τὸν ἰσχυρὸν πύργον τῆς ἐλπίδος, τῆς πίστεως, καὶ τῆς Ἀγάπης, εἶσθε οἱ νεοσσοὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ· καὶ Αὐτὸς θὰ σᾶς κρύψῃ εἰς τὰ πτερά Του μέχρις ὅτου παρέλθῃ ἡ τρικυμία. Εἰς τὸν λιμένα τοῦτον τῆς Ψυχῆς δὲν εἰσέρχεται στοιχεῖον γῆς νὰ ἐκβάλῃ τοὺς ἀγγέλους, νὰ κατασιγήσῃ τὴν ὀρθὴν ἔμφυτον ἀντίληψιν ἥτις σᾶς ὁδηγεῖ ἀσφαλῶς εἰς τὸν οἶκον σας."

Μὲ ἐπίμονον ἰσχυρισμὸν ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις μᾶς πληροφορεῖ περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας ὅτι, ὢν πεπλασμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ Πνεύματος, κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν δύναται νὰ ταραχθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς τρικυμίας, νὰ περιστοιχισθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ἢ νὰ ἀπειληθῇ ὑπὸ ὑλικῶν καταστάσεων. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἐντελῶς πνευματικός, καὶ δὲν ἔχει χαθῇ εἰς ἕνα ἀπέραντον ὠκεανὸν ἢ ζητεῖ ἀσφάλειαν ὄπισθεν ἑνὸς γηΐνου ὑψώματος. Ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη σύλληψις ἥτις παρουσιάζει τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς ἀπωλεσθέντα ἢ κινδυνεύοντα, εἶναι τὸ ἀντίθετον τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως, ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὑπάρχει ὡς ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς τὰ πάντα διαπερώσης Ἀληθείας καὶ Ἀγάπης. Πῶς δύναται ὁ ἄνθρωπος νὰ δημιουργηθῇ, νὰ ἐξουσιασθῇ, ἢ νὰ λάβῃ τὴν καταστασίν του ὑπὸ τῆς ὕλης ἐφ' ὅσον τὸ γεγονὸς παραμένει ὅτι οὗτος δημιουργεῖται, ἐξουσιάζεται, καὶ καθίσταται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ; Ὅθεν, ἡ ἀνυπαρξία τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀπειλῆς του ἐναντίον τῆς ἀσφαλείας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Πρὸ τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ ὁ Θεὸς διέταξε τὸν Νῶε νὰ κάμῃ μίαν κιβωτόν, καὶ τοῦ εἶπε πῶς νὰ τὴν κάμῃ, καὶ εἶπεν εἰς αὐτὸν (Γένεσις 7:1), "Εἴσελθε σὺ καὶ πᾶς ὁ οἶκος σου εἰς τὴν κιβωτόν, ὅτι σὲ ἶδον δίκαιον ἐναντίον μου ἐν τῇ γενεᾷ ταύτῃ." Ὁ πατριάρχης ὑπήκουσε, καὶ ὡς ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ὑπακοῆς του, ὅταν ὁ κατακλυσμὸς ἦλθε καὶ οἱ ἄνεμοι ἔπνεον, ἡ κιβωτὸς ὑψώθη ὑπεράνω αὐτῶν καὶ πάντες οἵτινες ἦσαν ἐντὸς της ἐσώθησαν. Ἂς ἐνθυμούμεθα ὅτι ἡ ἰδία ἔμφυτος ἀντίληψις τοῦ δικαίου ἥτις ὡδήγει τὸν Νῶε εἶναι παροῦσα σήμερον νὰ μᾶς προστατεύσῃ. Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν μετεβλήθη. Δυνάμεθα νὰ γνωρίζωμεν τὴν ἐγγύτητά Του, καὶ αἱ πνευματικαί Του ἐμπνεύσεις εἶναι πλησίον νὰ μᾶς ὁδηγήσουν ὀρθῶς, ὅταν ὅπως ὁ Νῶε ὑπακούωμεν τὸ θέλημά Του.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

In Memory: Stephen Benet

We shall recall him always where white
American thunderheads stand up from night,
Always when wind brings the hunting-horn,
And American asters stand by the corn.

New Hampshire will mind us, his Dan'l drove
The Devil from her sweet maple grove,
Maple trees never will burst into flame
But they will light up his American name.

His name is now the echo in hills,
Cabin smoke rising, sad whippoorwills,
Fiddles and quick feet shaking a floor,
And the ghostly god in the sycamore.

For he was American as they come,
As *Yankee Doodle* or Seneca drum,
As bayberry candles, yarrow and sorrel,
And the May-night blizzards of mountain laurel.

He could sing light as the deer in the dew,
Deep as the thunder that Gettysburg knew,
High as the clouds where bald eagles hang,
Whatever he wrote, always he sang.

Safe with the eagle, the seal of our state,
Safe in the lilacs where thrushes mate,
He with Walt Whitman goes singing along,
Safe in the heart of American song.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

Greek Eyes Turn Toward the East

THE GREEKS WERE a branch of that Aryan or Indo-Germanic group of peoples to which we ourselves belong. Amid the cloud of myth and conjecture in which the primitive history of the group is surrounded, one point stands out firm and clear: all branches of it use a speech, similar in its structure, similar in its commonest and oldest words; identical therefore, so far as we can judge, in its beginnings. They were all more northerly people than those we have hitherto mentioned—the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Hittites, the Jews—and covered a long stretch of land from northern India to southern Russia. The Greeks did not call themselves by that name, which they acquired much later in their settlements in southern Italy. They had, in fact, no common name until the seventh century B. C., when they adopted the name "Hellenes," and referred its origin to a mythical ancestor of all their tribes, called Hellen, just as the Jews called themselves the sons of Israel. When the migrating tribes of the Hellenes first appear in the dawn of history, streaming from the north and covering gradually the lands and islands of the Aegean, they come as Achaians, Dorians, Aeolians, Ionians, and many more. Each name has its own story, the heroes of the earliest legends and lays being often imaginary figures, personifying the tribes, just as Hellen was later on adopted as the original ancestor of the whole race, with its four main branches as his sons. How far they found in these Aegean lands, in Crete, in Attica or elsewhere, men akin to themselves in blood or speech, we shall not here inquire. It seems probable enough, both here and in other floodings of prehistoric lands by the tumultuous waves of migrant barbarism. . . .

The lands thus overrun between the second and the last millennium B. C. contributed, by their own conformation, no small share to the direction which the evolution of their invaders was to take. They contain the largest amount of seacoast in proportion to area which you could find anywhere in the world. The coast throughout is broken up by innumerable inlets both large and small, and the archipelago is so closely studded with islands that small boats can pass with ease from one to another on a summer's afternoon, never out of sight of land. The land itself is by no means fertile, and intersected within by mountains as the coast is by sea. But for the artist, for all to whom clear impressions are of value, it has a quality of colour and of sharp-cut outlines, of mountain against sky and land against sea, unique in Europe if not in the whole world. In the general trend of its communications it is important to observe that the whole peninsula, with its main inlets and its fringe of connecting islands, looks toward the east, just as markedly as the Italian peninsula looks towards the west. So the northern settlers were led on into contact, both peaceful and hostile, with the peoples of the East.—From "The Living Past; a Sketch of Western Progress," by F. S. MARVIN. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1913.)

The First Atlantic Monthly

ON APRIL 29, 1857, Longfellow wrote in his journal: "Lowell was here last evening to interest me in a new magazine, to be started in Boston by Phillips and Sampson. I told him I would write for it if I wrote for any magazine." A week later the journal contained this entry: "Dined in town at Parker's, with Emerson, Lowell, Motley, Holmes, Cabot, Underwood, and the publisher, Phillips, to talk about the new magazine the last wishes to establish. It will no doubt be done, though I am not so eager about it as the rest." . . .

It is a genial circumstance that most of the decisions regarding the early courses of the *Atlantic* were taken at dinner-tables, Longfellow's journal records a second dinner for the discussion of the magazine project before it was definitely adopted; and in Pickard's "Life of Whittier" the following passage is found:—

"At a dinner given by Mr. Phillips, the publisher, in the summer of 1857, there were present Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Motley, Edmund Quincy, and other critics of high reputation. The plans for the new magazine were discussed and arranged at this dinner. Mr. Underwood nominated Lowell as Editor-in-Chief, and his name was received with enthusiasm. Holmes suggested the name *The Atlantic Monthly*. The success of the enterprise was assured from the start, and a new era in American literature was established." . . .

From this long and slightly premature digression it is time to turn back and look with some care at the first issue of the magazine dated November, 1857, and appearing late in October. . . . Whittier's contribution was his poem, "Tritemius," Longfellow's his "Santa Filomena," . . . Lowell contributed his sonnet, "The Maple," his characteristic rhymes on "The Origin of Didactic Poetry," and, in an editorial "Round Table," the graceful prose setting for some verses of Holmes to Motley on his departure for Europe. Emerson gave, besides the essay "Illusions," four poems, "The Rommany Girl," "The Chartist's Complaint," "Days," and "Brahma." . . . Mrs. Stowe and Trowbridge were represented in the first issue by short stories; and there was the first installment of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table." All the articles were unsigned, and it is no wonder that every one asked himself and his neighbor who this Autocrat might be with his offhand introduction, "I was just going to say when I was interrupted"; for there could not have been one reader in a thousand who recalled that in the old *New England Magazine* for 1831 and 1832 there were two papers of an "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" by a young student of medicine; and the whimsicality of going on after an interruption of twenty-five years would have puzzled even the knowing ones of a generation that had not yet learned the Breakfast-Table habit of thought. . . .

The magazine inevitably scored an immediate success. — From "The Atlantic Monthly and Its Makers," by M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE (Boston: Little, Brown. 1919).

Autumn's Lost Heritage

Now that the heraldry of earth has grown
Dim on these tarnished banners, left at last
To vaulted silence, and we walk alone
Through halls where regal retinues were massed,
Nothing survives of this old dynasty.
The chronicle is written, the page turned;
Autumn's lost lineage leaves no panoply
Of splendid conclaves where the torches burned.

Snow seals that abdication. We embark
On stricter times, more native to our need—
New England winters can be long and dark.
Yet something lingers that the eye can read
In early twilight, something rich that stains
Even bare trees—this purple that remains.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

A Monday Page

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

The Strange Visit

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

There was once a man traveling through a wild country of moors and mountains. Toward evening when he was wondering where he was to sleep that night, he was delighted to see below him in a valley a beautiful small manor house surrounded by a garden with a high wall.

He knocked at the door which was opened by a large snake with excellent manners, who assured him that he was expected and led him upstairs to a fine apartment where his master was sitting before a coal fire reading the newspapers, curled in a Bath chair. He was a very dignified serpent, with a collar of black diamonds about his throat. He seemed to know all about the traveler, and welcomed him graciously.

"We live so apart from the world," he explained. "It is a great pleasure to look forward to an evening of conversation."

A Traveled Snake

At seven, the bailiff snake laid a table before the fire and served an excellent supper, particularly remarkable for the fruits which followed the dessert. The traveler was enchanted by the wisdom of his host, by his knowledge of men and affairs, and by his stories of strange lands.

Although he now lived so quietly, there were few parts of the world which at some time he had not visited. He knew the jungles of Africa, he had stayed in the valleys of the Himalayas, he had slept in the deserted palaces of Persia, he had visited Paris with an Italian circus. Many of his reminiscences went back to the beginnings of history, and sometimes the traveler would look at him wonderingly. But the great snake merely waved his tail carelessly as though to say, "Oh yes, quite a time ago—but as I was saying—" and would then continue with his story.

It was late before they parted and the same snake bailiff conducted the stranger to a pleasant room with a fire burning on the hearth, the curtains drawn and the bed clothes turned down on a comfortable four-posted bed with green hangings. He awoke in the morning much refreshed and upon ringing the bell at the head of his bed was conducted by the first snake to his bath, and found upon his return a fresh fire laid on the hearth, and an excellent breakfast set on a small table before it.

"The master begs that you will excuse him, but because of his age, sir, he does not rise until noon," the snake explained.

"What *is* his age?" the traveler asked.

"I scarcely know, sir," the bailiff replied. "But very great, I can assure you."

When it was time to go, the bailiff snake said that he had been ordered to show the traveler the garden, as his master thought it might interest him.

A Polite Farewell

The man had never seen anything like it: there in a hollow of the bleak moors bloomed flowers such as he had never heard of, vines like garlands with wonderful fragrances, and trees heavy with nameless fruits of all colors.

The stranger gazed about him with wonder.

"What a marvelous place!" he exclaimed.

"I believe it is quite unique," said the bailiff.

When at last he turned to go, the snake gave him a basket of these wonderful fruits with his master's compliments.

"And a very good journey, sir," he added, bowing politely in the doorway.

As though in a dream the traveler followed his road, up, up, along the barren moors, past bogs and brushes. At last he turned about for a last look at the red and black brick walls and chimneys of the little manor. But some unexpected slope of land must have hidden the house and garden from sight for all that he could see was a lovely valley below him and a wisp of smoke dissolving in the air which might or might not have risen from the great snake's fireplace. But his hand still held the handle of the basket of fruit. There it lay piled up in such reds, yellows and purples as his eye had never seen before, and to his nostrils came a fragrance sweeter than all the spices of the world.

(Read about "The Animals' Neighborly Turn"—next Monday.)

All that he could see was a lovely valley below him—A drawing by Maurice Day

My Dog Skipper

When my dog, Skipper,
Has been bad
His tail droops down
And he looks sad.

But when he's happy
Then his tail
Is hoisted high
Just like a sail.

He floats along
Without a care—
His long tail waving
In the air.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

Books for Holiday Buyers

Book Reviews

"The Animals' Christmas" is one of those rare books where all concerned seem to have worked together in the spirit of the old craftsmen to produce something really lovely in every way. Anne Thaxter Eaton has long had a special interest in the legends of Christmastide, especially those in which animals play a part. Now she is sharing her collection with us and Valenti Angelo has made the most delicate decorations, soft blue outlined in black, which somehow on the white pages give an enchanting wintry effect. Here you will find carols, poems and stories, both familiar and unfamiliar. "About a Noble Camel" by Antoniorrobles is particularly delightful and unexpected. Published by the Viking Press, New York. $2.

Lovely pictures by Kate Seredy hold the same charm of foreign flavor that Ruth Sawyer has caught in her text of "The Christmas Anna Angel." This is a story of Hungary and the childhood memories of the friend Anna to whom the book is dedicated. It was a wartime Christmas when soldiers had taken away the white flour. So how could the holiday cakes be made? Young Anna held fast to the thought that her own angel, the Anna Angel, would come to bake them. And sure enough, there they were beside the tree on Christmas morning—but perhaps the mother had had something to do with that surprise. A tender little story for seven-to-nine-year-olds. Published by the Viking Press, New York. $2.

In a Thatched Cottage

A new book by Beatrix Potter is an unexpected delight this holiday season. A first edition of this "Wag-by-Wall, with its charming old-fashioned format and its fine woodcut decorations by the distinguished wood engraver J. J. Lankes, may well become a collector's item. This story of Sally Benson and her little thatched cottage, of the lost grandchild, of the singing kettle and the old clock, Wag-by-Wall, is a story of the moorlands of Beatrix Potter's own north of England. For five-to-eight-year-olds or better yet, let us say a book for young and old. Published by the Horn Book Magazine, Boston. $1.50.

"Prayer for a Child" is a charming, unassuming little book which speaks of the familiar things of home which a small child knows and loves. It was written by Rachel Field for her baby daughter, Hannah. I remember seeing it first in the Horn Book Magazine, and now, just in time for Christmas, here it is in book form, with special colored illustrations by Elizabeth Orton Jones—a wise choice as illustrator. The pictures are of a simplicity that will appeal to the younger child, and the little prayer is for small children everywhere without regard to sect or creed. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York. $1.50.

"What Miranda Knew," by Gladys L. Adshead, is a book, just a bit bigger than pocket size, which little girls about five will especially enjoy. Miranda was a wise old cat who lived with a little old man and a little old woman. All three of them longed for some children to play with. The story of the two babies and how they were taken care of you must really read for yourself. Elizabeth Orton Jones has made the pictures for this book, too, jolly ones in color on almost every page. Published by Oxford University Press, New York. $1.50.

Holidays in Norway

Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen was once a little girl in Norway, so the parts in "The Sky Bed" that tell of holiday customs and the Christmas festivities are really true. But it is a fairy tale also, for the very first night the twins sleep in the old fourposter they dream of a visit to the King of the Trolls. A slim little volume, gaily illustrated by Nedda Walker. For seven- and eight-year-olds. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.

Introducing Amish Folk

Readers of this page will be glad to know that "Yonie Wondernose," by Marguerite de Angeli, is now in book form. There are lovely colored drawings as well as the black and white sketches, and the author describes delightfully the Pennsylvania Dutch farm where seven-year-old Yonie tries to keep out of mischief and be the man of the house while father is away. This is for the picture book age, a good introduction to the Amish folk and their fine family traditions. The story and many of the black and white pictures were published serially on the page For Children last summer. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York, $2.

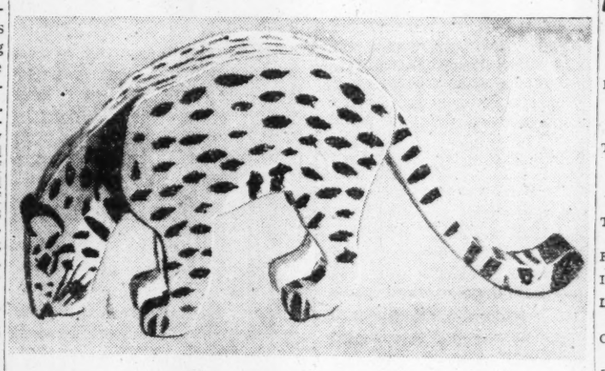
It sometimes seems as if there could never be too many stories for small children about trains and engines. "Little Choo-choo," a new and amusing one for boys and girls up to eight, has simple text by Helen Sterling and gay pictures by Denison Budd. They tell the story of the little engine's adventures the day he left his own accustomed tracks for the strange excitements of a roller coaster and the dark tunnel of a mine. Published by Franklin Watts, New York. $1.

Sanford Tousey has the knack of writing and illustrating books for younger children that tell in lively fashion a little of the history of the United States. "Fred and Brown Beaver Ride the River" is a story of 1830 when cargoes were taken down the Mississippi in big home-built bateaux. The drawings are bright in color and carefully clear in detail. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. $1.50.

"Rabbit-Go-Lucky," by Phyllis Cote, is a story of present day New Hampshire and a delightful family, Mary Jane and her two brothers, Sandy and Ditto. Sandy's absorption in his Angora rabbits is very true to small boy enthusiasms. Mary Jane learns to spin their clipped wool and weave on an old-fashioned loom. A very natural and unaffected story of summer days which seven to ten should find especially pleasing. Published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $2.

Ida Berry Riggs lives on a ranch in southeast Arizona. That is doubtless the reason why her book, "Little Champion," seems such an excellent story for girls eight to eleven who love horses and riding. The book could only have been written by someone who really knows and understands the humors and complications of ranch life. Barby had always longed for a good cow-horse. How she broke to the saddle and trained the wild young "Panchito" is the central theme of a book by this new writer. I, for one, hope she has many another tale in her saddle bag. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Frances C. Darling



An Effective Camouflage

Here Come the Animals—8

By Philip Martin

Illustrated by the Author

So well is the panther, or leopard, hidden in the jungles by his novel camouflage of dark spots on a coat of light colored fur, he is scarcely discernible among the leaves and branches of the trees. A native of India and Asia, he roams the forests with sly, quick, graceful movements, a ferocious and extremely cunning animal.

You will want to add the panther to your other Asiatic toys you have been making, we are sure. So, transfer the pattern of the head and body of the animal to one-half inch wood, which should be smooth and fairly free from knots. Cut carefully along the heavy lines.

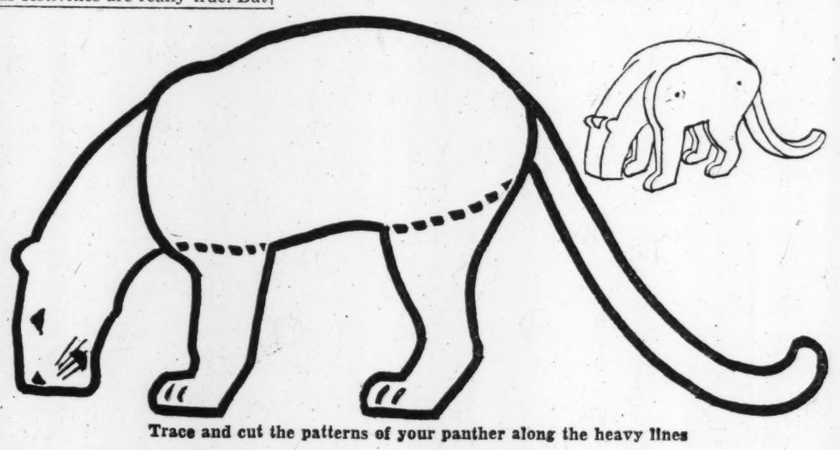
Use one-quarter inch wood for the sides and legs of the panther. If you desire to cut out both sides at once, nail two of the one-quarter inch pieces of wood together.

Then assemble the three pieces of wood, placing the one-half inch section in the center. For extra firmness nail with small brads.

Thoroughly sandpaper the toy until it is very smooth. If you use oil paints, apply shellac first. If water colors are preferred, apply the shellac as the last coat.

Paint the panther white underneath, and a yellowish-tan on the top. After the paint is thoroughly dry, add the details of eyes, nose, mouth and the spots, with black paint. If you do your work carefully, your panther should be a splendid toy. We hope you have made several animals from each toy pattern we have published. We invite all the young readers of the page to write and tell us how they are enjoying this toy animal series.

(Next week we shall welcome the jolly kangaroo to the toy parade. Be sure to watch for him.)



Trace and cut the patterns of your panther along the heavy lines

Ward Store Strikers Aided In Detroit by Auto Union

DETROIT, Dec. 11 (AP) — Four Montgomery Ward & Co. stores in the Detroit area remained open today despite a strike by members of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Union officials claimed 1,500 of some 2,200 employees of the stores joined the strike, but a Company spokesman estimated 80 per cent of the regular personnel remained at work.

Walter Reuther, VicePresident of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), pledged the strikers the active support of "the half million U. A. W.-C. I. O. workers in this area."

August Scholle, National C. I. O. Representative in Michigan, had called on all C. I. O.-affiliated unions to lend "moral and financial assistance in the strike."

A company spokesman's statement that "business was up to normal" Saturday, when the strike began, and that "business will go on as usual" brought from a union spokesman an assertion that "we're going to shut the four stores down tight."

Although R. J. Thomas, President of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., is in London and other high officials were reported on business outside the city, Mr. Scholle said there was little doubt the U. A. W.-C. I. O. would "co-operate" since, he said, the executive board of the Auto Workers Union voted this year an appropriation of $25,000 "to aid in labor's fight against Sewell Avery (company board chairman) and Montgomery Ward."

"The C. I. O. lifting its no-strike pledge in this instance in order to protect the wartime system of settling labor disputes embodied in the functioning of the War Labor Board," Mr. Scholle said. Refusal of Ward officials to comply with WLB orders "will break down the basis for the C. I. O.'s program of carrying out its no-strike pledge," he added.

Mr. Scholle said the current dispute marked the first unqualified lifting of the C. I. O.'s no-strike pledge since shortly after Pearl Harbor although strikes at the Company's Chicago stores earlier this year were given "tacit approval" by the parent C. I. O.

Roy Scoggins, Detroit Regional Director for the Store Employees' Union, attributed the strike to the Company's refusal to accept a WLB directive covering Union maintenance of membership, dues check-off, seniority provisions, back-pay demands and arbitration of grievances of employees in six retail stores, including the four in the Detroit area.

Approximately $500,000 in back wages, ranging from $2 to $5 a week per employee, is due the employees under the WLB directive, Mr. Scoggins said.

Over the week end Mr. Avery said the Detroit strike was unjustified and enunciated a "permanent company policy" of "trying to preserve the right of an employee to join, or not join, or to resign from a union." The company, Mr. Avery said, "will not agree to a closed shop."

Need Is Seen For GOP Head On Full Time

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Reorganization of the Republican Party machinery on a four-year basis with a full-time director is advocated by G. O. P. leaders in the Senate.

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, Minority Whip, said opinion is running strong among his colleagues that the Republicans must lay the groundwork at once if they expect to win in the 1946 congressional and 1948 presidential elections.

"We should have a full-time Chairman of the National Committee, elected on a four-year basis," he declared. "We can't win a campaign by having a new man come in and have to build up an organization after the presidential candidate is nominated. We ought to have a smoothly-working organization going at full blast all the time."

In separate interviews, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Chairman of the Minority Conference; Sentaor Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts, a member of the National Committee, and Senator Owen Brewster of Maine expressed similar opinions.

Republicans here are in the dark about future plans of Herbert Brownell, Jr., G. O. P. National Chairman, who has been on vacation since the Nov. 7 election.

The indications are, however, that Mr. Brownell may elect to retain the chairmanship despite his previous inclination to serve only for the duration of the campaign. He was the personal choice of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

If Mr. Brownell remains, most politicians will accept that as proof Governor Dewey intends to keep a tight hold on the Party machinery he helped build up during the campaign. They would tab this not only as an almost certain indication that he intends to seek re-election as Governor in 1946, but that he hopes to be a leading contender for the party presidential nomination again two years later.

["Beginning the 1948 Campaign"—Editorial Page.]

Independent Unions Are Given New Consideration by NWLB

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The National War Labor Board has moved to give independent unions a greater voice in NWLB machinery.

It announced the appointment yesterday of six independent union leaders, including two telephone union spokesmen, to key board review committees.

The committees make recommendations on whether the NWLB should consider regional board decisions and also whether to reconsider decisions the NWLB itself hands down.

Telephone workers in Ohio now are presenting to a special NWLB panel their complaints against special living-cost allowances given to phone operators, a grievance blamed as the direct cause of the recent Dayton telephone strike, which spread over the State and to Washington and Detroit.

The panel's findings are expected finally to come to the NWLB here on appeal, as a test case for the transferee operator bonus question.

Independent telephone union men named to the NWLB's review committees are J. J. Moran, New York, President of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers, and William Dunn, Cincinnati, President of the Cincinnati Federation of Telephone Workers.

Other independent union leaders appointed to the committees are George Du Val, Newark, N. J., President of the Western Electric Employees Association; Don Mahon, Washington, Vice-President of the Confederated Unions of America; James De Bella, Washington, Secretary-Treasurer, Confederated Unions of America; and James Gormley, Baltimore representative of the Pacific Coast Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association.

Jetless Grapefruit Has West Drooling

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 11 (AP)—Five western governors apply the squirt-test to Arizona-California desert grapefruit and came up with the verdict there's not a jet in a crateful.

Said Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona when the last segment disappeared:

"Governors Herbert B. Maw of Utah, John J. Dempsey of New Mexico, E. P. Carville of Nevada, Sam C. Ford of Montana and I all put desert grapefruit to an exhaustive test. We can say this: Desert grapefruit definitely does not squirt."

Growers from the two western states later issued a challenge to Florida and Texas citrus men for a four-state squirt contest to be held in the Senate Restaurant, Washington, D. C.

Epic Highway Section Ready Early in 1945

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 11 (AP)—The section of the Pan-American highway from Mexico City to Panama will be inaugurated early in 1945, said G. Haven Ebishot, constructor and engineer, Dec. 9.

Completion of that section is progressing, he said, despite the "titanic efforts" necessary in some regions, notably in Costa Rica, where the road crosses mountains at an altitude of 15,000 feet.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 27.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Church Edifice, St. George Street and Lowther Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 21.

United States

Arizona

Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

California

Fullerton: Church Edifice, Pomona and Chapman Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 17.
Indio: Auditorium, Coachella Valley Union High School, 3 p. m., Dec. 17.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 730 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.
Oakland (Seventh Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.
Redwood City: Church Edifice, Brewster and Elwood Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.
San Francisco (auspices Eleventh Church): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.
San Rafael: Church Edifice, 1618 Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 17.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Dec. 22.

Florida

Belle Glade: Church Edifice, Avenue E, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 17.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): O'Keefe Junior High School, Sixth and Techwood Drive, Dec. 19.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17.
Carterville: Masonic Temple, East Illinois Street, 3:45 p. m., Dec. 17, Radiocast Station WJPF, 1320 kilocycles.
Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, Lincoln Way and Edgewood Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.
Highland Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

Kentucky

Lexington: Church Edifice, Main Street at Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, 8231 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

North Carolina

Tryon: Tryon High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Oregon

Portland (joint lecture): Municipal Auditorium, Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

South Carolina

Charleston: Francis Marion Hotel Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 21.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Church Edifice, 612 McCallie Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.
Johnson City: Hotel John Sevier Ballroom, 8 p. m., Dec. 21.

Texas

Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 17.
San Antonio (Churches and Society): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.
San Benito: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

Washington

Seattle (Third Church): Music Hall Theater, Seventh and Olive Way, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 21.

Wisconsin

Marinette: Church Edifice, Stephenson and Liberty, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 17.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc on Dec. 17, 31, Jan. 7, 21.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 24

Eastern States

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 17.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Dec. 17, 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Dec. 17, 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Dec. 24, Jan. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Dec. 17, Jan. 21.

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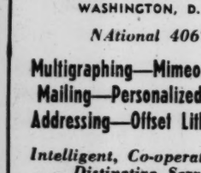

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St. Lawrence Seaway Plan Debated by Busy Congress

Continued from Page 1

to veto the proposed "freeze." Whether Congress can muster the necessary two-thirds vote to overcome the veto will depend largely, it is believed, on the tone and arguments advanced by the White House. His veto of the tax bill, containing the same provision last year, was overruled.

A third big controversy before Congress surrounds appointees to the reconstituted State Department. This is a matter of Senate consideration. As a whole, the slate of appointees is composed of liberals and conservatives. Will Clayton, a businessman, and James C. Dunn, a career State Department man, are of the conservative side. Archibald MacLeish, poet, and Librarian of Congress, appointed to handle future State Department public relations, is a liberal, and so is reckoned Nelson Rockefeller, another appointee. Also in the batch are Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, and Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes.

In charge of the nominations is Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He hoped to get the whole matter handled quickly, without hearings. An unusual coalition of conservatives and liberals forced open hearings, however, the new Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., appearing as first witness.

Poll-Tax Study Urged by Arnall

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 11 (AP)—Gov. Ellis Arnall called upon the South to make a "factual, careful study" to determine if the poll tax should be retained as a voting requirement.

Declaring "we need to know much more about the poll tax than we now know before we can reach a thoroughly sound conclusion concerning it," Governor Arnall said he would invite leading citizens of the South to join him in the proposed study.

Coincident with issuance of the statement, a 23-member commission rewriting a proposed new Georgia Constitution for submission to the Legislature refused to include a provision specifically abolishing the poll tax as a voting prerequisite. Governor Arnall is chairman of the commission.

Senate President Frank Gross, who proposed poll-tax abolition, said he would renew the fight in the Legislature.

The Governor said the poll-tax study would require about a year.

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Bonds Over America

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United States Treasury Department

Slattery Quits as REA Head, Will Carry Issue to People

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — Harry Slattery, whose resignation as Rural Electrification Administrator was announced by the White House today, said he quit "to carry this fight to the public."

In a statement, the embattled veteran of two Democratic Administrations, said that the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, had "by-passed and displaced me as actual Administrator" with the result that "the situation within REA has become indefensible and increasingly intolerable."

Mr. Slattery said the appointment of a Deputy Administrator with "co-ordinate" authority had the effect of displacing him.

The White House in announcing Mr. Slattery's resignation, did not release the usual exchange of letters. No mention was made of a sucessor.

Terming Secretary Wickard's actions "illegal and contrary to the REA Act," Mr. Slattery's statement said:

"They also jeopardize the repayment of Government loans and are dangerous to the welfare and permanent success of REA. I have protested, but to no avail. I decline further to be held even nominally responsible for these illegal acts.

"The President's order forbids Federal officials to engage in public controversies. Therefore, I have resigned in order to carry this fight to the public. This is all I have to say at this time."

Mr. Wickard said he had requested the Administrator's resignation because he thought an official of "greater administrative ability" was needed to end dissension within the agency.

Mr. Slattery moved up from Undersecretary of the Interior to REA head in 1939. He served in the Interior Department during a portion of the Wilson Administration and later assisted in Senate inquiries into the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills Oil Reserves.

Soviet Again Puts American Mission Out of Bulgaria

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 10. Delayed. (AP)—The Russians have expelled a four-man United States Office and Strategic Services team from Bulgaria for a second time since Bulgaria's surrender.

Allowed to return after an earlier expulsion, the four were told they must leave on the same grounds as before—that they were not officially accredited to the Russians.

[On Oct. 2, Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, said an Allied military mission had been ejected from Bulgaria by a Russian commander, but that he believed the difficulty was straightened out and that the mission would re-enter the country as a result of arrangements by Washington and London with Moscow.

[The mission went to Bulgaria to handle Anglo-American interests. Some authorities in Washington said that the Russian military commander had not been properly advised.]

Knee-Pant Veterans Return Home Heroes

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Dec. 11 (AP)—Two of the nation's youngest battle-scarred veterans of fighting in France and Germany, James J. Garvin, 17, and Raymond B. Wallace, 15, both of Chicago, have been honorably discharged from the Army.

Their chests bedecked with army awards, including the Purple Heart, the youngsters, proud of their army records, said they were glad to get back to civilian life. Wallace, 14 years old when he enlisted in 1943, planned to return to school, and Garvin said he hoped to return to work on the farm of Thomas Fisk, near Verona, Ill.

'20th Century Limited' Not to Run Holiday Eve

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The New York Central Railroad announced last night that for the first time since World War I the Twentieth Century Limited would not run Christmas Eve.

They said they expected travel Dec. 24 would be so light that running of the daily train between New York and Chicago would be unwarranted.

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Washington, D. C.

Soviet-French Pact Pledges Peace Union

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Chilean Embassy announced today establishment of diplomatic and consular relations between Chile and the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (AP)—France's relations with Soviet Russia were cemented today with a new treaty of alliance and mutual assistance negotiated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as the crowning achievement of his 16-day visit to Moscow.

The pact, paralleling a 20-year alliance between Britain and Russia, was announced last night several hours after the French leader had boarded a special train en route to Baku, where a plane was waiting to carry him back to Paris.

While the text of the treaty was not immediately released, an official announcement said both Governments had affirmed their intention to fight on together until "complete victory" over Germany is achieved. They also expressed their determination to take jointly all measures necessary to safeguard Europe against future aggression. General de Gaulle issued a short statement saying:

"I am sure the days we have spent here will leave a mark in the history of this war, and I believe, too, they will leave a mark in the peace for the good of all men. Long live Soviet Russia."

The treaty was signed in the Kremlin at 4:40 a. m. yesterday, following an all-night session which began with a formal banquet at which the French and Russians were joined by British and United States diplomatic and military representatives.

Throughout the negotiations the western Allies were kept informed of developments, and there were definite indications that the pact was concluded within the framework of the ties binding the United Nations.

General de Gaulle was accompanied on his return trip by Soviet Ambassador Alexandre Bogomolov and Maj. Gen. Kutuzov, representing the Red Army.

New Longer-Range Nazi Subs Threaten Allied Supply Lines

Continued from Page 1

time when improved types of U-boats are thrown into battle.

The Roosevelt-Churchill statement is as follows:

"Shipping losses from U-boat action have been very small and the number of U-boats sunk in proportion has again been satisfactory.

"The enemy has by no means abandoned the struggle and has introduced new devices, such as the extensible air intake and exhaust, which enable U-boats to remain submerged for long periods and so penetrate into areas denied to them for the past three years.

"Reports that U-boat construction has been abandoned are probably German-inspired and are untrue. On the contrary, improved types of U-boats may at any time be thrown into the battle and retention of our present command of the sea will undoubtedly call for unremitting vigilance and hard fighting."

While large reserves are already amassed in the United Kingdom, any threat to the Atlantic shipping lanes is a direct threat to Allied power on the continent of Europe itself, particularly since Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower stated again this week end that the American Army is using ammunition faster than it is now being produced. It is to keep that ammunition and other needed supplies from reaching the Allied forces in Europe that a new German U-boat offensive is now seen in the making.

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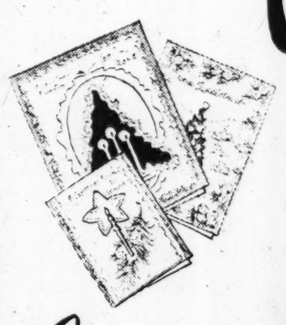

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62¾	62¼	62¼	
Abbott Lab pf4 †	10	111	111	111	+2
Abr & Stras3½ae †	20	63	63	63	
ACF-Brill Motor	16	10⅛	10	10	
Adams Exp .60e	38	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Adams-Mill 1¾ae	2	32½	32	32	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	20	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	82	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Alleghany pf	36	35	34	34½	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	2	61½	61	61	+1
Allen Indust ¾ae	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	14	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
Al Chem & Dye 6	8	154	152½	154	+2
Allied Mills 3e	9	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅜
Allied Strs 1	32	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	31	59⅝	59	59½	— ½
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	3	113½	113⅜	113½	
Alpha P Cem 1	2	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Amerada Pet 3	1	103¼	103	103¼	— ¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	4	28	28	28	
AmAirlines new 1e	32	42⅞	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note 1e	2	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ½
Am Bosch 1e	5	17⅛	17	17	
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	7	45⅜	45	45¼	— ⅛
AmBrShoe pf 5¼	10	132	132	132	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	21	11⅞	11½	11½	
Am Can 3	1	90⅞	90½	90½	— ⅜
Am Can pf 7 †	40	181½	181½	181½	—1
Am Car & F 2½e	27	40⅜	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	1	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	20	124¼	124	124	—1
Am Colortype .85e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	6	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
Am Distil	15	27⅞	27	27⅛	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	4	26½	26⅜	26½	
Am European ¼e	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	91	2¼	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	4	94⅛	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
Am & FP 7 7k	4	99	98⅛	98½	
Am & F P 2 pf	151	22⅝	21½	22⅛	+ ⅞
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	57½	57½	57½	
Am Hide & Leath	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
Am Home P 2.40a	1	71½	71	71½	
Am Ice	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Internat .40e	26	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locomo 1.30e	90	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	
Am Locom pf 7	2	110	109½	110	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	50	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
Am M & Met 1	7	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Am Metal 1¼e	12	25½	24¾	25½	+1
Am NewsCo1.80 †	340	8	37½	58	
Am Pow & Lt	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	14	56¼	55⅝	55½	— ½
Am P&L $5 pf	25	49½	48¾	49	
Am Rad&StS .40	57	11⅞	11½	11¾	
Am R Mill .80	15	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
Am RM pf 4½	480	77¾	76¾	77¾	+ ⅞
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	200	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	28	41¾	40⅞	41	+1
Am Smelt&R pf7†	40	160	160	160	+1
Am Snuff 2.40	4	44½	43½	43½	—1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	54	28⅛	27⅝	27¾	— ¼
Am Stores 1	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	10	53¾	52¾	52¾	
Am Sugar pf 7	3	130½	120	130½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	24	166½	166⅜	166½	
Am Tobacco 3a	10	67¼	67	67¼	
Am Tob B 3a	8	81¼	67¾	67⅞	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	5	144⅞	144¼	144¾	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ¼ae	79	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 2	14	46¾	46¼	46½	— ½
Am Wat Wks	27	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	
Am Woolen	28	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	7	97½	96¼	97½	+1½
Am Zinc L & S	23	5½	5⅜	5½	
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	13	58	57¼	59	+1¾
Anaconda C 2½e	130	28½	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
Anac W & C 1	520	37¾	36½	37⅛	+ ⅝
Anchor H-G .45e	5	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
APW Prod	4	4¼	4	4	
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	1	52	52	52	— ½
Ardes Copper 1	4	14	13	14	+1¾
Armour pr pf 6k	3	106¾	105½	105½	— ½
Armour & Co pf	180	114	113	114	+1½
Armour & Co	67	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Armstrong C 1½e	15	45¾	45⅜	45¾	+ ¾
Assd Dry Goods 1	12	18½	18¼	18¼	
Assc D Gds1p6 †	30	109½	109½	109½	— ⅝
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	50	110½	110½	110½	— ½
Atch T & S F 6	43	78¼	76	77½	+1⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	2	106¼	106	106¼	+ ⅞
Atl Coast Line 3e	70	48¾	47½	47¾	+ ½
Atlas Corp ¼ae	14	16¾	16½	16⅝	
Atlas Pow 3½e †	330	60¾	60	60½	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
AustN pf4.5½k †	10	74	74	74	—1
Auto Car Co	4	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .20e	32	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Baldwin Loco 1½e	30	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	137	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	67	18½	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Ban & A pf7½k †	180	67	66	66	
Barber Asph ½e	12	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60a	13	16¼	16	16⅛	
Bath Iron Wks 4	13	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars1½a	4	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	3	37¼	36½	36¾	—1¼
Beech Airc 1e	19	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
Beach Nut Pk 4a	1	118	118	118	+1
Belding Hem .80	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1e	15	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 3	2	48½	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	4	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	2	40	40	40	+ ½
Best Foods 1e	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	24	64⅞	64	64⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	129½	129½	129½	— ¼
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .70e	112	13⅜	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅜
Bliss&Laugh ¾ae	3	21	21	21	— ½
Boeing Airplane 2e	31	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3	4	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ¾
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	98	98	98	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	30	52	52	52	—1
Bono Strs 2	6	46⅞	46½	46½	+ ¼
Borden Co 1.70e	5	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	32	20½	20¼	20¼	
Bridgeport Br .90e	14	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	*13	39¾	39⅛	39½	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat	2	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅜
Bklyn Un Gas ⅓e	4	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
Brunswick-Balke 1	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	12	13¾	13½	13⅞	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	30	127½	127½	127½	— ½
Budd Mfg	44	11¼	10⅞	11	— ¼
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †	160	77⅜	76¼	76⅞	— ½
Budd Wheel ¾ae	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
BuffaloForge 1.80	2	22	21⅞	22	
Bullard Co ½e	4	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
Bulova Watch 2	4	44¼	44¼	44¼	
BurlingMills2.10e	3	39¾	39½	39¾	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	13	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¾ae	51	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
BushTB pf 3½k †	100	70½	68½	70	— ½
Butler Bros .60	144	15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
Butler Br pf 1½	2	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾ae	41	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ½ae	37	16⅜	15¾	16½	+ ¼
Byers AM pf 7 †	70	94	93½	94	+ ½
ByronJackson 1¼e	11	24¼	23½	24½	+ ¾
Calif Pack 1¾	6	28¼	27¾	28¾	+ ¾
Callahan Z-Lead	37	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
Calum & Hec .80	128	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼e	5	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
Can Dry G Ale 1	15	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ½
Canad Pacific 1e	54	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
Capital Adm A	14	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ¾
Caro C & O 5 †	20	118	118	118	— ¼
Carpenter Stl 2¼e	2	32	31⅞	32	
Carrier Corp	7	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp pf2¼	1	63	63	63	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	6	2⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 1¾ae	*10	61½	36¼	61¼	
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ¼
Celanese Corp 1½a	23	38	37⅜	37⅞	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	60	128	128	128	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	105	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp 1½	11	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	28	20¾	20	20½	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Cent Violeta $ 3e	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	19	33¾	32⅞	33¾	+1⅛
Certain-teed Prod	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Certain-teed pf †	90	131	130	130¾	— ¾
Chain Belt 1	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Checker Cab	5	42⅝	42	42⅝	+1⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	1	14	14	14	— ½
Ches & Ohio 3a	27	50⅛	49⅝	49⅞	
Chi & E III	10	7¼	7	7⅛	
Chi & E III A 2e	12	16⅜	15¾	16	
Chi Grt West	18	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	20	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or 3ae	2	21	20¾	21	— ¼
Chi & N W 5e	112	26	25	26	+1⅛
Chi & NWpf .20e	102	53⅞	51	53⅞	+3¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	9	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	4	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	1,044,800
1944 volume to date	241,515,530
1943 volume to date	265,384,535

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Childs Co	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Chile Cop 2	† 30	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
Chrysler Corp 3	31	92½	91⅝	92	— ½
City I&F 1.20	*1	2 ½	2½	2½	
City Invest pf	† 10	95½	95½	95½	— ½
City Stores ½	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Clark Equip 3	1	49½	49½	49½	+1
Clev Graph Br 2	3	43	42	43	+1¼
ClevPitt spl 2	† 40	55¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	15	35¾	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2	3	71½	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	6	136	135	136	+2½
Coca-Cola A 3	†130	63	62½	63	
Colgate-Palm ½aa	18	31	30½	31	+ ½
Collins & Aik 1	6	.6	.5½	.5¾	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	24	22⅝	22	22⅜	— ⅛
Col & South	†610	27	26¾	27	— ¼
Col&South 1pf	†350	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
Col & South2pf	†110	23	22½	22⅝	— ¼
Col B'cast A1.80e	11	35	34¼	35	+1
ColBr castB 1.20e	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+1¼
Col umG&El .20e	168	.6	.3⅞	.3⅞	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	97¼	97	97¼	+1¼
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	10	92	92	92	
Colum Pict ½ae	4	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	— ¼
Colum P pf 2¾a	3	49	48½	49	+ ½
Comm Credit 2	8	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	
Coml Invest Tr 2	7	45¼	45	45	— ¼
Coml Solv ¾ae	21	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
Commith Ed 1.40	23	28⅜	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
Com with&South	84	⅛	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 33¼k	6	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	+ ⅛
Conde Nast 1e	1	24½	24½	24½	
CongoleumNairn1a	2	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 2a	7	40¾	29	30¼	+ ⅜
Cons Copper .10e	41	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	86	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅜
Cons Film Ind	2	5½	5½	5½	
Con Film pf 1k	1	30	30	30	
Cons Laund .85e	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	18	21⅞	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee 2	37	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1⅛
Consol'n Coal	7	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	160	110	109½	109⅞	— ¼
Container Cp 1½ae	3	29	29	29	
Cont Bak ½ae	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Cont Bak pf 8	2	110	109⅞	110	+1
Cont Can 1	9	89	88½	89	
Cont Dia Fib ½e	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	48½	48	48½	+ ⅝
Cont Motors .60	69	9	8⅞	9	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	34	30¾	30¼	30⅜	— ¼
Cont Steel 2e	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Copper Bess 1½e	*1	17	17	17	— ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Cop'weldSLpf2½zf	40	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
Corr Exch 2.40	70	57	57	57	+ ½
Corr Prod 2.60	7	60⅛	60	60⅛	— ⅛
Corn-Prod pf 7 †	30	183	183	183	+1
Cornell-D E .80	17	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
Coty Inc .30e	1	¼	6¼	6¼	
Coty Interna †	2	3¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co 2a	† 22	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	60	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞	
Cream of Wh 1½	2	24	24	24	
Crosley Corp 1	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Crown Cork & S 1	2	28⅜	28	28⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5 †	70	104½	103⅞	103⅞	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3e	11	34¾	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	89	89	89	
Cuba R R pf	†190	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug 1e	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
Cudahy Pack .30e	6	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	48	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	132½	131½	131½	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	58¼	58	58	
Curtiss-Wright ¾ae	69	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	20	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
Cutler Ham 1½ae	7	25⅞	25½	25½	
DavisonChem 1¼e	18	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Dayt P&Lpf4½z †	90	109½	109½	109½	
DcccaRecords1.20a	3	.4⅞	.4	.4	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	12	42⅜	41½	41¾	— ⅛
Deisel-W-G 1½e	2	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	31	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+1
Del Lack & West	115	8⅜	7¾	8	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	13	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	
DiamMatch pf1½z	1	40¾	40	40	— ⅜
Devoe&RayA 1a †	40	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Diam T Motor 1a	4	16⅜	16	16⅛	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	19	35⅝	35¼	25⅜	
Dixie Cup ¼ae	2	19	19	19	
Dixie C A 2½z †	80	48½	47½	48½	+ ½
Doehler Die Cas 2e	6	46	45¾	45¾	— ¾
Dome Mines 1.20h	12	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
Douglas Airc 5e	14	69½	68¾	68¾	+ ½
Dow Chem 3	2	124	123½	123½	
Dresser Indust 2e	16	53⅛	52¼	52¾	— ¾
Dunhill Int	8	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
duPont deN 5¼ae	10	158	156⅞	157½	+1
du Pont pf 4½a	1	126¼	126¼	126¼	+ ¼
Eagle Pich Ld .60	51	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	38	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+1⅛
East S Stl .20e	1	23	23	23	
Eastman Kodak 5	19	173¾	171¾	173¾	+1¼
Eaton Mfg 3	7	51	50¼	51	+ ¼
Edis Bros St .80a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 2	13	45	45	45	
Elec Boat 1½e	25	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
El&Mus Ind .08e	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	35	37⅛	33¼	37⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	98	97⅞	98	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	104½	103¾	104½	+ ½
El Storage Bat 2	18	44¼	43⅞	37⅛	— ⅝
EmersonElMfg.55e	10	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	30	105½	105½	105½	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	80	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	20	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
EPSS5½pf5½z †	50	103½	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	12	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1	42	13	13	13	
Erie R R ct 1	162	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	10	68¼	65¾	67	+3
EurekaVCleaner½z	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Evans Products 1½	10	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	46	46	46	
Fairbanks Morse1a	8	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	12	24¼	24	24¼	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	18	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	10	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
FedMng&Sm 3½e	2	24½	24	24	
Fed Mot Tr .40a	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Federat D Strs1½z	7	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼z †	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
Ferro Enam 1	3	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
FirestoneT&R 2e	7	57	56⅝	56¾	+ ¼
Firth Sterling	1	47½	47	47	— ½
First Nat Strs2½z	3	42½	42½	42½	
Flintkote .90e	28	24	23⅝	24	+1
Follansbee Stl	3	7	6¾	7	
FollansbeeStl pf †	200	47½	47⅛	47½	
Food Fair Strs 1	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1¾ae	2	63	63	63	+ ½
Foster Wheel 1a	15	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
FranciscoSugar½e	4	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
FostWh6pf 1½ †	10	25	25	25	
Freeport Sulph 2	5	32¼	31⅝	32	
Fruehauf T 1.60	15	42½	41½	42½	+1⅛
FruehaufTpf4½z †	50	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Gabriel ¼ae	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30e	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 3 †	40	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅜
Gardner Denver 1	2	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind .40	56	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
Gaylord Cont ¼aa	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
Gaylord Cpf2¾a †	40	56	55	56	+1
Gen Am Inv	27	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	108	108	108	
Gen Am Tr 2½ae	2	52	51½	51½	—1⅛
Gen Baking .60	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Gen Bronze .80e	16	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	28	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	26	19⅞	18⅞	19⅝	+ ¾
Gen Cable pf7k †	420	119¾	119¼	119¾	+3¼
Gen Cigar 1a	1	28	28	28	
Gen Elec 1.40	40	39½	39	39¼	
Gen Foods 1.60	17	41⅜	41	41	
Gen G & El A	29	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Motors 3	53	64½	63⅝	64⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128⅜	128	128⅜	— ⅜
Gen Out Adv ⅓e	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	9	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Gen Print Ink .30e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼e	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Ut(new)	11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.10e	19	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Gen Shoe 1	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Dec 9
Gen S Cst pf 6k	†470	108	105¼	108	+2

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Gen Tel 1.60	*3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst ¾ae	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½ze	7	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½z †	2	104¾	104¼	104¼	— ½
GilletteSafR .80a	32	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	8	22½	22⅜	22½	— ¼
Glidden Co .90e	18	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	70	172½	172	172	+2
Goodrich BF 2	10	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	+ ¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103½	103½	103½	— ½
Goodyear T&R 2	21	50¾	49¾	50⅜	
Goth Hosiery ½ae	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	56	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Granby Con M 30e	25	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Grand Union ¾ae	4	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ¾
Granite C S .175e	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Gt No I O ct 1¼ze	21	16¼

British Labor Awaits Peace For 'Socialist Commonwealth'

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP) — The British Labor Party voted today to stay in Prime Minister Churchill's Coalition Government until victory in Europe but served notice it would fight the next general election independently.

Labor is Britain's strongest minority faction and its decision assures continuance of the Coalition. After victory, the party was told, it should set out to build a Socialist British Commonwealth.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 11—The political situation in Britain has been profoundly affected by the situation in Greece.

The Labor Party Conference which has just opened here is expected to clarify just how deep are the political cleavages—first between the Conservative and Labor parties which have hitherto been for the most part united in support of the Churchill wartime Coalition Government, and, second, within the Labor Party itself.

In his presidential address opening the Labor Conference, Prof. Harold Laski declared: "Few of us can doubt that it is the duty of the Labor Party to support Mr. Churchill until victory in Europe is both overwhelming and complete.

"But we must then seek from the people of Great Britain decisive and independent electoral authority to enter in the fullest way we can upon the great task of building the Socialist Commonwealth."

Crucial Task for Laski

Professor Laski is presiding in place of Miss Ellen Wilkinson who is unable to make history by being the first woman to preside at a Labor Party Conference. Professor Laski has a crucial task this week for though Mr. Churchill gained the decisive vote of confidence of 279 to 30 in Friday's Commons debate on British foreign policy, the voting isn't regarded as altogether satisfactory from the Government's viewpoint.

While Labor Cabinet Ministers voted for the Government on its Greek stand, Labor front-benchers, including their leader, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, abstained from voting at all. Altogether of the 80 Socialists present at the debate 24 voted against the Government, 23 for the Government, and there were 33 abstentions.

"An Ideological War"

This coming on the eve of the Labor Conference underlines the extent to which Labor is split. Nor in some ways did Professor Laski this morning seem to be helping the Labor rank and file to decide which side they're on.

He called for Labor support for the Churchill Coalition Government until the end of the European war. But in the same speech he asserted, "For this is each day more fully and more clearly an ideological war."

This is the opposite of the Churchill declaration of Aug. 2 of this year: "I still hold to the view which I expressed last time that as the war enters its final phase it is becoming and will become increasingly less ideological."

Reminder on Imperialism

And again Professor Laski, though asking for Labor support for the Churchill Government, also referred to forces of conservatism and their distinguished leader, Mr. Churchill, but added, "a gallant and romantic relic of eighteenth century imperialism."

Of Labor policy, Professor Laski said, "We stand today as we have stood since 1918 for the full implications of collective security and for full British participation in a world authority, the institutions of which are to be proportionate to this great end.

"As Socialists we are hostile to any effort at a peace of revenge. We denounce with indignation the purveyors of hate, even when they pose as Socialists.

"No doubt we must have safeguards against any repetition of the horrors we have witnessed. No doubt also we must punish those at whose door the direct responsibility for these horrors is found to be.

"But for us, as Socialists, the building of the peace does not mean so adapting our mode of behavior that it conforms to the canons of the Nazis or the Japanese."

Biddle Tells Senate Group Corcoran 'Pull' Overrated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle expressed the opinion Dec. 9 that Thomas G. (Tommy the Cork) Corcoran's influence with the Justice Department was somewhat overrated.

The Cabinet official appeared before the Senate Immigration Committee ostensibly to recommend approval of his executive assistant, Ugo Carusi, as Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner replacing Earl G. Harrison, resigned.

The Carusi nomination, however, became only a peg on which to hang a three-hour give-and-take on the recent ouster of Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell. Mr. Littell contended that Mr. Corcoran, a former New Deal intimate, had been able to summon Mr. Biddle to his apartment when he (Littell) had to wait days for an appointment with his chief.

Incident Reviewed

After Mr. Biddle delivered a warm recommendation of Mr. Carusi for the immigration post, Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan led the Attorney General into a general rehash of the Littell incident. Mr. Biddle appeared eager to present his side of the affair to the senators.

"I think that Mr. Corcoran is a completely honest man, and he is a friend of mine," Mr. Biddle told the Committee. He declared he felt very strongly about inferences as to Mr. Corcoran's influence with his Department.

Mr. Littell was ousted by President Roosevelt for insurbordination after he had sent the Senate War Investigating Committee a memorandum alleging that Mr. Biddle had sought to intervene in a condemnation suit on Mr. Corcoran's behalf.

Mr. Biddle told the Committee that Mr. Littell had demonstrated "complete disloyalty" toward him and also had made "most vicious remarks" about Mr. Biddle which the Attorney General declined to repeat.

In a Justice Department squabble involving condemnation proceedings against the Savannah Shipyards Company, Mr. Littell had alleged that the law firm of Dempsey Koplovitz had acted as the "front" for Mr. Corcoran. Mr. Biddle said Mr. Corcoran did not represent the shipyards, but did represent certain interests in the Empire Ordnance Company, which he said had some sort of connection with the shipyard.

Conference Held

The Attorney General said Mr Corcoran telephoned him and suggested that the condemnation suit could be settled for about a million dollars. Mr. Biddle said he arranged a conference of himself, Dempsey & Koplovitz, and Mr. Littell at which a settlement was suggested. Mr. Littell advised against a settlement and said he wanted to bring the case to trial.

He said the reason he let Mr. Littell take the case to court was that he usually followed the advice of his division heads in matters which they had studied more minutely than he had.

In New York, Mr. Littell said in a statement:

"The Attorney General charges that I made 'vicious' remarks about him. This smoke-screen attack on a former subordinate whose integrity has never been questioned, except by Tommy Corcoran or Biddle, is another gross misrepresentation to a congressional committee of which several are now a matter of record."

3,094,042 G. I.'s Cast Ballots

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The New York Times reports that a tabulation made by its correspondents in state capitols showed that "in 30 states where an official or unofficial tally was made of votes cast by members of the military services, a total of 3,094,042 service ballots were received."

"According to the 1940 census, the 30 states reporting figures on the number of war votes cast had just over 70 per cent of the population of the entire country," the Times said, adding, "If the same ratio prevailed in the 18 states from which no accurate figures were obtainable, the total soldier vote of the country would be about 4,400,000."

This figure, the paper said, would be "far in excess of any of the pre-election estimates of political leaders of either party."

Liberty Ship Willkie Launched in Florida

PANAMA CITY, Fla. (AP)—The Liberty ship Wendell L. Willkie, named after the American industrial leader and former Republican presidential nominee, was launched Dec. 9 at the Wainwright Shipyard. Mrs. Willkie was the sponsor.

L. C. Parks, Vice-President of the Gulf Power Company of Pensacola, Fla., described Mr. Willkie as "one of the great liberals of this nation.

"He worked hard to promote a common understanding among the people of this nation and the peoples of the world in order that liberty and freedom and peace and prosperity and good will among men would prevail."

Pennsylvania Society Gives Medal to Marshall

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Lauded as "Pennsylvania's greatest contribution to the winning of the war," Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Dec. 9 was awarded a Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement at the 46th annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, a patriotic and social organization.

General Marshall, a native Pennsylvanian, received the Medal from Gov. Edward Martin.

General Marshall accepted the Medal in an off-the-record speech.

Power Output Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power consumption for the week ended Dec. 2 was 4,524,257,000 kilowatt-hours, compared with 4,368,519,000 for the previous week, and $4,560,-158,000 for the same week a year ago, Edison Electric Institute said.

The Torrington Company
185th
CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
A dividend of 40 cents per share has been declared on the Capital Stock, without par value, of this Company, payable January 2, 1945, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 19, 1944.
A. B. BURG, Treasurer

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News and Comment About Business and Finance

Airline Director

Associated Press

Jacqueline Cochran

Noted aviatrix, who has been elected a director of Northeast Airlines, Inc., succeeding Robert F. Bradford, who resigned upon becoming Lieutenant Governor-elect of Massachusetts. Miss Cochran will be the first woman director of an air passenger transportation company, the company reported.

Rubber Tire Plants Go On 7 Day Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Plants manufacturing truck tires and tubes will go on a 7-day work week for four months in an effort to supply the Army's heavy demands.

This decision followed a meeting of officials of most of the rubber companies with Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army's Service Forces.

The rubber company executives signed a statement pledging themselves to take immediate steps to institute the 7-day work week and to "co-operate with our employees in efforts to stimulate production."

Sherman H. Dalrymple, international president of the United Rubber Workers of America (C. I. O.), then asked all members of his organization engaged in the production of truck tires and tubes to "give all-out effort" to the program.

Some "bottleneck" operations in rubber plants have been on a 7-day schedule, but most of the industry has shut down on Sunday, officials said.

The program will involve a 7-day work week for most workers since the industry has found the rotation of employes unsatisfactory for the most part.

Workers averaged 46½ hours a week in September, the last month for which figures were available here.

Government production agencies, which early in the war program sponsored a 7-day work week for some industries, including shipbuilding, no longer favor such a long week except in emergencies.

This attitude was reflected in the limiting of the 7-day work week in the rubber industry to a 4-month period.

On the basis of present allocations, Gen. Somervell said, the Army will be 472,000 tires short of its requirements for the first quarter of 1945 unless production is stepped up.

Chain Stores' Sales Gain in November

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of F. W. Woolworth Co. in November amounted to $41,083,790, up 6.9 per cent from $38,440,604 in November, 1943. In the first 11 months turnover of $392,251,397 was 4 per cent higher than $377,745,247 in the first 11 months of 1943.

McCrory Stores Corp. sales in November totaled $6,496,560, up 6.2 per cent from $6,114,353 in the 1943 month. In the first 11 months sales of $60,306,871 were 4.7 per cent better than $57,566,974 a year ago.

W. T. Grant Co. reported sales in November totaled $16,972,159, 13.4 per cent from $14,969,297 a year ago. Sales in the first 11 months of $147,717,101 were 5.2 per cent ahead of $140,369,482 in 1943.

Lerner Stores Corp. reported for November sales of $7,865,754, an increase of 21.2 per cent over $6,-487,850 in the 1943 period. For the first 11 months turnover was $69,-411,986, an increase of 15.1 per cent over $60,293,898 last year.

Commodity Futures

Wool
Grease

December	....	....	....	100.0n	97.0
March	....	....	....	93.5b	93.5
May	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0b	92.5
July	91.0	91.0	91.0	90.0b	90.5
Tops					
December	....	....	....	134.0b	134.0
March	133.4	133.4	133.3	132.0b	132.6
May	130.5	131.0	130.5	130.5b	130.1
July	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.0b	125.9
October	124.0	124.0	124.0	123.5b	122.6

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

December	21.71	21.78	21.71	21.75	21.74
March	21.84	21.87	21.83	21.87	21.84
May	21.77	21.82	21.76	21.77	21.75
July	21.51	21.54	21.50	21.51	21.51
October	20.70	20.71	20.70	20.71	20.70

Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Onions

Jan.	....	....	....	1.36N	1.28
Feb.	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.40
Eggs					
Dec.	38.75	39.50	38.75	39.15	38.50
Jan.	33.75	34.15	33.95	34.00	33.85
Feb.	....	....	....	35.15B	35.10

N—Nominal. B—Bid.

OPA Sues Distilling Concerns

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Distilling Co., of New York, two other corporations, a partnership and 21 individuals were named defendants in a treble action damage suit for $5,292,373 filed in Federal Court by Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, charging violations of price regulations for distilled spirits. Besides the American Distilling Co., those named as defendants were Country Distillers Products, Inc., of Beatsville, Ky., and Ben Burk, Inc., of Boston, Mass.

Trend Toward Free Trade Seen, With Industry for Tariff Cuts

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

First of three articles on the trend in the United States toward "free trade."

NEW YORK—Recent months have seen an extensive discussion of the United States' postwar foreign trade role.

Scattered here and there through the discussion and through current news developments have been pieces and items of news and opinion which, when put together, make up a definite picture of a trend in the United States toward something approaching old-fashioned nineteenth-century British-designed free trade.

Specifically this means a pressure on the part of American manufacturers in a direction which would ultimately imply the end of United States protective tariffs.

This does not mean that United States manufacturers have in any case come out flatly in favor of free trade or of the abolition of United States protective tariffs. They have not. But they have spoken out for policies, particularly for the reduction of tariffs and other obstructions to import, which tend in that direction, so that if they had their way the United States protective tariff structure would seem likely to be reduced to what the geometrists call "a variable approaching zero."

Manufacturers for Lower Tariffs

Even if this may appear to be an over-simplification, or too sweeping an assumption, one striking contrast does appear in American tariff attitudes today with those before World War I. During the nineteenth century it was by and large manufacturers in the United States who wanted higher tariffs, and United States farm and mining interests who wanted lower. In fact the nation fought a great Civil War in considerable part over the tariff issue, with northern manufacturers consistently pressing for high tariffs and Southern planters for low ones.

Today it is manufacturers who seem keenest on reciprocal trade treaties and other low-tariff policies, while it is farm groups and mining groups who stoutly defend such things as the 42-cent United States tariff on wheat, the 7-cent tariff on long-staple cotton, the "sanitary regulation" which keeps out Argentine beef, the narrowing peacetime quota on coconut oil from the Philippines, the 1.87½-cent duty on sugars other than from Cuba, the 24-34-cent duty on apparel wool, the 10 per cent ad valorem duty on hides, and the "excise taxes" of 4 cents on imported copper and 21 cents a barrel on imported petroleum products. By and large, the relative positions of the two groups have been reversed on tariff policy.

The explanation of the reverse is rather obvious. Between the beginning of World War I and the present, the United States has shifted from the position of being a heavy exporter of raw materials, including foodstuffs, with only an adolescent (sometimes called "infant") industrial system, to the world's greatest manufacturing powerhouse, with a comparatively high-cost farm and mining production.

Need Protection No Longer

During this period the export of pork and lard tapered to practically nothing, that of wheat dwindled, and that of cotton suffered increasing competition from Brazilian and Indian cotton, while the United States became a net importer of copper and seemed for a time likely to become a net importer of petroleum products. Meantime, however, its exports of steel, machinery, and other manufactured products have risen sharply and have been vastly increased again during World War II.

The logic of the present attitude of United States manufacturers is obvious and can be put as follows:

"The United States has, particularly during the present war, become a great exporter of tanks, planes, ships, locomotives, machine-tools, airplanes, and even of complete factories.

"United States manufacturers can in many cases turn out these finished manufactures in larger amounts, in higher quality, and at lower costs and lower prices, than anybody else in the world.

"The rest of the world wants and needs these United States-manufactured goods. And the United States 'needs' to export them in huge volume after the war, for the sake of 'full employment,' and Washington is making elaborate and very large plans to finance such exports.

"But in the last analysis the only way in which these exports from United States factories can be paid for by foreign countries is by imports into the United States. This was recognized by President Roosevelt in his letter to Leo Crowley of the Foreign Economic Administration in September on lend-lease, in which the President said that the United States should export ' . . . and import as much as possible.' If the United States is to export on balance for a number of years after the war (until the world is 'back on its feet') then it must import on balance for a number of years after that, if it is to get paid.

What Kind of Imports?

"The logical and economical form of such imports, however," runs the obvious reasoning, "would be in the form of those things that foreigners can produce more cheaply than United States producers. It would be quite illogical as well as uneconomic to assume that the ultimately necessary net balance of imports would be in the form of manufactured goods, since United States producers can turn these out in such superior fashion. No tariff protection is needed on goods which the nation can successfully export in volume into a competitive world market."

Hence it follows that United States manufacturing interests, by and large, and including in particular its most enterprising and aggressive manufacturers, who are currently anticipating heavy export markets, feel no particular need of tariff protection.

On the other hand they do feel the need of imports, because in the last analysis if the foreigner cannot import into the United States he will eventually find himself unable to buy more goods from American manufacturers.

"The logical and economic conclusion, therefore, is to have the United States go on a free-trade or non-tariff basis, and strike off the present protection of American farmers and miners."

The pieces of current news and views which add up to this logical conclusion will be given in the next article.

N. Y. Retail Sales Hit Highest Weekly Total in History

NEW YORK (AP) — Christmas shopping during the past week boosted retail sales in the New York metropolitan district to the highest one-week total in history.

Merchants expect even higher sales during the coming week—traditionally the period for the heaviest holiday gift buying.

Bernard F. Gimbel, president of Gimbel Brothers, Inc., said the sales trend was similar at that company's stores here and in other centers.

"The coming week should be the peak," he said, for the entire Gimbel group.

Executives of other New York stores also expressed the opinion that the high point in Christmas shopping will come during the next six days.

Thursday marked the all-time peak for a single day's sales in New York department stores. At R. H. Macy & Co., sales Thursday topped $1,000,000 for the first time in a single day. Some stores reported sales as much as 30 per cent above those of the same date last year.

Christmas shopping started early this year, and many merchants thought that it would taper off. But buying for domestic gifts began almost as soon as the deadline for shipping overseas packages was past.

Buying for the season—the longest as well as the biggest in history—is estimated to date at 15 per cent above a year ago.

Merchants say that buying is heavy in all lines, but customers are buying carefully. They are paying higher prices than usual, but demanding quality.

Fair Trade-Barrier Adjustment Urged

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machine Corporation, said that after the war there must be an adjustment of trade barriers "that will be as fair to one country as to another, regardless of size or political importance."

In a prepared address at Founder's day exercises at Drexel Institute of Technology, Mr. Watson said the United States "cannot be both a political internationalist and an economic isolationist."

Following his address, he was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science in commerce.

3,651,000 Cars Disappear From Highways Since '41

DETROIT (AP)—R. L. Polk & Co., statistician for the automobile industry, reported 3,651,000 passenger automobiles have disappeared from the nation's highways since Pearl Harbor.

In its first report of official passenger car national registrations since car production was suspended, Polk reported an indicated total of 24,048,711 passenger vehicles in operation as of July, 1944. This compared with 27,700,011 cars reported in operation in 1941.

Largest decline listed in the report was for the District of Columbia, with 37.58 per cent less cars in operation. East and Midwest suffered the heaviest losses and South and West Coast regions the least, the agency reported, saying this evidently reflected the shifting of war-working car owners.

Four States, the Polk report showed, actually have increased the number of cars in use during the war. Of these Arkansas led with an increase of 11.75 per cent.

Truck and commercial car registrations were not included in the report.

Capitol Transit Co. Financing Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved an application by the Capitol Transit Co., Washington, D. C., to advertise for competitive bids for $12,500,000 aggregate principal amount of first and refunding mortgage bonds and an unsecured bank loan in principal amount of 2,500,000 with interest at 2.65 per cent per annum.

The Commission reduced the period for receiving bids to six days.

Retail Store Sales Gain in October

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sales of all retail stores in October were estimated by the Commerce Department at $6,052,000,000, 5 per cent above the same month last year.

After allowing for seasonal factors and the difference in number of business days, the department's index of retail sales reached an all-time high of 180 in October.

The department said it appears that the dollar volume of Christmas trade this year will exceed last year's record total.

Bank Official

Benjamin R. Vaughan

Of Melrose, Mass., elected a vice-president of the State Street Trust Company. Mr. Vaughan will be head of the Massachusetts Avenue office, where he has served as an officer of the trust company for the past 20 years.

To Make Television Equipment

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Electric Co., manufacturing subsidiary of the Bell Telephone System, announced it would begin the manufacture of television transmitting equipment in the postwar period.

Anglo-U. S. Oil Pact Is Being Revamped Along P.I.W.C. Lines

WASHINGTON (AP)—Revamping of the Anglo-American oil agreement along lines suggested by the Petroleum Industry War Council is under way in the State Department.

Officials are keeping their fingers crossed against the chance that the British may like the new version no better than the industry here liked the original.

The oil companies' representatives rewrote the pact the way they would like to see it—emphasizing the solely advisory powers of a proposed international oil commission and eliminating mention of prices and the Atlantic Charter.

Old Agreement Pigeonholed

The agreement is collecting dust in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with little prospect of approval as it stands.

State Department officials say that the industry plan does not seem to them to differ in essentials from the agreement they arduously negotiated with the British.

The idea is to set up first an Anglo-American commission on oil in international trade and later an international board to watch production and distribution of petroleum so that international gasoline wars and wasteful competition can be averted.

The opposition aroused by the agreement signed several months ago makes it clear, however, that it may be considerable time before negotiations can be started with other governments such as Russia, Venezuela and Iran. The State Department is holding up such talks until the fate of the Anglo-American pact is settled.

Would Curb Federal Power

There has been no definite indication on the stand the British would take toward the oil companies' version of the pact.

However, in other fields on which discussions have been held, such as aviation, trade and shipping, the British have plumped for much more international control than the United States favored.

The British argument has been that with her resources depleted by war and her civilian production lagging far behind the United States, Britain is unable to enter immediately into unfettered competition.

The original oil agreement gave the projected international oil board only advisory powers but it provided that the member governments could and in some cases should make sure the recommendations were carried out.

Oil industrialists in this country objected on the ground that if this were incorporated in a treaty it would give the American Government power to control oil companies here.

Wooden Box Ceilings Adjusted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPA has authorized manufacturers of industrial wooden boxes and box parts to use as ceiling prices their highest March, 1942, prices. Previously, they were required to use their weighted average March, 1942 f. o. b. prices, in computing ceilings. As in the past, the new regulation, effective Dec. 11, allows adjustments for increased costs.

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REFINED WOMAN, Christian Scientist, desires position as COMPANION or prac. NURSE in private or nursing home. Prefer location in South. Please write Box H-30, S-2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago 1.

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Sports News

Giants Meet Packers For Title Sunday

National Football League

Final Standings

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	H	Pts	OP
New York	8	1	1	206	75
Philadelphia	7	1	2	267	131
Washington	6	3	1	169	185
Boston	2	8	0	82	233
Brooklyn	0	10	0	69	166

Western Division

Green Bay	8	2	0	230	141
Chicago Bears	6	3	1	258	172
Detroit	6	3	1	216	151
Cleveland	4	6	0	188	224
Card-Pitt	0	10	0	108	328

Results Dec. 10

New York 31, Washington 0.
Philadelphia 26, Cleveland 13.
Only games scheduled.

Next Sunday's Play-off Game

Green Bay at New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—You'd have had a hard time convincing anybody four months ago that it might happen, but nevertheless those opportunists who play under the banner of the New York Giants have a date next Sunday with the Green Bay Packers to settle the world's professional football championship.

The Giants, relegated to the limbo of the also-rans in the National Football League in preseason prognostications, squelched the eastern division title hopes of both Philadelphia and Washington yesterday by beating the Redskins, 31-0, in the season finale to grab the berth in the play-off game.

It took them only six minutes to settle the issue. A week previous, on their own gridiron, they edged out a 16-13 victory over Washington.

Hollow Victory

Meanwhile, Philadelphia, still with a chance at the crown, was beating Cleveland 26-13. That victory was somewhat hollow, however. The Eagles would have taken the eastern division crown if New York had lost to Washington, but the Giants could not be denied.

The Giants scored their first touchdown before the game was little more than two minutes old. Sammy Baugh fumbled for Washington, New York recovered, and Arnie Herber tossed a touchdown pass to Ward Cuff. Four minutes later, after a second fumble by Baugh, Herber pitched another touchdown pass to Frank Liebel.

It was then the Giants started to play a style of football that gave Packer Coach Curley Lambeau something to worry about. They set up a defense that not only halted every goalward thrust of the Redskins but that stopped the famed aerial attack of Baugh and Frank Filchock—a combination that has set National League records for efficiency.

Lambeau, who has the Packers training for the play-off game down at the University of Virginia, was present to watch the New Yorkers sweep into the play-off. He saw Herber come up with a third touchdown pass, good for 44 yards, to Liebel in the third quarter. He saw Charley Avedisian, Giant guard, lumber 48 yards for a touchdown in the fourth on an interception of one of Baugh's passes. Cuff kicked a 33-yard field goal for the Giants' other three points.

Big Question

Whether the pass defense that stopped the Baugh-Filchock combination can halt the Irv Comp to Don Hutson duo Sunday was the question as the play-off game neared. The Giants did it before, beating the Packers 24-0 at New York Nov. 19.

The game will be the third title meeting between the two clubs since the play-off series began in 1933. New York beat the Packers 23-17 at New York in 1938, and the following year lost, 27-0, at Milwaukee. It will be the seventh play-off game for the Giants, who have won two. Green Bay has won two of three games in the post-season battle.

Week-End Sports Compiled in Brief

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—Buddy Bomar, Chicago, won national match game bowling championship with total of 13,171 pins.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Pfc. Jim Milward, Lockbourne Field (Ohio), won golf title AAF Eastern Flying Training Command with two-under-par 70 on last 18 holes and 54-hole total of 212.

OAKLAND, Calif. — Sergeant Jim Ferrier, Camp Roberts, Calif., fired round of 68 to win Oakland golf open with 72-hole total, 277.

MIAMI, Fla.—Staff Sergeant Dutch Harrison, Wright Field (Ohio), carded 274 total for 72 holes (69 on last round) to win Miami open golf tourney.

NEW YORK—Miami, Fla., granted franchise in all-America Pro Football Conference that hopes to operate next season.

NEW YORK—K. M. Landis elected to membership in game's Hall of Fame.

ATLANTIC CITY— Willard N. Greim, Denver, elected president of the National A. A. U., succeeding Louis Di Benedetto, New Orleans.

UTICA, N. Y.—Mrs. Rachel La Tell, Vestal, N. Y., rolled perfect 300 game in regularly sanctioned bowling match.

PHILADELPHIA — American League Athletics purchased big Ed Levy, usually a first sacker, from Milwaukee.

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Monteral	11	4	1	23	58	38
Toronto	10	6	0	20	63	54
Detroit	9	4	2	20	72	50
Boston	7	9	1	15	70	75
New York	2	8	4	8	45	66
Chicago	2	10	2	6	50	75

Result Dec. 9

Boston 5, Toronto 3.

Results Dec. 10

Detroit 7, Boston 6.
New York 1, Chicago 1.

American Soccer League

By the Associated Press

New York Americans 3, Brooklyn Hispanos 2.

Brookhattans 3, Kearny Scots 0.

Philadelphia Nationals 2, Brooklyn Wanderers 0.

Philadelphia Americans 5, Baltimore S. C. 1.

Kearny Celtics 5, Baltimore Americans 0.

Bruins and Olympics Could Almost Share Apartments

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Manager Billy Southworth of the St. Louis Cardinals and Manager Luke Sewell of the St. Louis Browns had a share-the-apartment plan this past baseball season, each moving in while his club was at home and the other was on the road. Members of the Bruins and the Olympics hockey teams could almost work the same system.

The Bruins were away over the week end, defeating Toronto 5-3 in Maple Leafe Gardens Saturday night and losing to Red Wings 7-6 in Detroit Olympia last night. At the same time the Pics were at home where they shellacked Washington Lions 15-1 Saturday and Baltimore Blades 4-1 yesterday at the Garden.

Homeward Bound

Today the Bruins were homeward bound for their game at the Garden with New York Rangers tomorrow night, while the Pics were preparing for a middle-of-the-week road trip that will take them to New York to meet the Rovers in Madison Square Garden Thursday. On Saturday the Pics come back to the Garden to play a return game with the Rovers and then face Washington Sunday afternoon. At the same time the Bruins will be out of town again, treking to Montreal to play Canadiens Saturday night.

The Bruins are now solidly in fourth place, still two and a half games behind Detroit and Toronto, which are tied for second. Montreal Canadiens still lead the loop, with a game and a half bulge on the runners-up.

In the Eastern League the Pics are running a front race, eight points to the good over second-place Baltimore. Coach Hago Harrington has molded another strong club, which again is making a runaway of the race. Baltimore and Washington threaten at times, but that is about as far as they go. Rovers, however, are still trying to get back in the contention, and they have added two players from New York Rangers of the National League in Gaston Gaudhier and Jim Drummond. In addition they have shaken up their forward lines and hope to give the Pics a stiff battle in their coming two games.

Action One-Sided

The week-end action at the Garden was all one-sided, although the Blades did manage to put up a fair game yesterday. Proof that the Eastern League is making a big mistake when it limits its players to 11 for a game was seen in both contests. Through injuries, both Washington and Baltimore were down to nine men, which not only hurt their chances but which definitely was not fair to the crowd. You can't play hockey with only nine men. Coach Harrington has fought for an increase in the player-limit, but has received no support from the other clubs or from League President Tommy Lockhart.

An ironical side to this picture is seen in the fact that the Eastern League sponsored schools for the development of American hockey players this fall. Unless the league expands in manpower, any potential stars discovered have no place to play and improve.

* * *

Briefs: Bill Cowley soared back into the scoring lead in the National League. After being passed by Montreal's Toe Blake last Tuesday night, Bill picked up four points to total 29 to Toe's 26 . . . The Bruins' third line finally seems to be clicking. In the two week-end games it scored five goals and shared 11 scoring points . . . The only other N. H. L. game of the week end besides the Boston contests saw New York and Chicago struggling to a 1-1 tie.

* * *

Frank "Andy" Anderson, icemaker at the Arena, was bursting with pride Saturday night. His son, Frank, had just turned in a 2-0 shutout job in goal for Waltham High over Framingham as the Bay State Hockey League opened its 13th season . . . The Olympics have a terrific scoring average of 8.1 goals per game, while Goalie Maurice Courteau has limited the opposition to 3.4 goals per game . . . Bruins have beaten and tied Rangers in their two previous games this season.

Major Baseball Meetings Highlighted by Rumors

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The major-minor league annual meeting opened today at the Hotel New Yorker and the news was passed by word of mouth that the big leagues probably will reject the minor leagues-approved boost in draft and waiver prices.

No official would permit himself to be quoted, but an authoritative source indicated that the amendment to increase the waiver price by 33⅓ per cent would be turned down by the majors as well as the amendment to add territorial protection for the minors from threats of invasion by major league clubs.

Meantime, a poll of a majority of big league club owners indicated the game will be ruled by a three-man advisory council comprised of Ford Frick, National League president; Will Harridge, American League prexy, and Leslie M. O'Connor, secretary to Commissioner K. M. Landis.

Griffith Disagrees

Without exception, each of the magnates interviewed agreed this would be the best solution until after the war, or at least for a period of one year.

Clark Griffith, on the other hand, stated that he favored the choosing of a successor to Landis immediately. The Washington owner sprang a surprise when he intimated that he would ask for only 35 night games for 1945 instead of an unlimited arc-light schedule. This is seen as a sort of compromise with night ball opponents who appear determined to limit each club to 14 night games this season.

The majors also were expected to discuss the postwar problems involving high school baseball and promotional work with emphasis on the improvement of umpire standards.

Although the new ruling increasing the induction of the 26-37 age group may lessen the trading desires of some of the club owners, at least four deals are more than in the-rumor-stage, with the four-man swap involving pitcher Bill Dietrich and outfielder Guy Curtright of the Chicago White Sox and pitcher Jim Bagby and outfielder Oris Hockett of the Cleveland Indians looming as the most important. The Tribe would also like catcher Mike Tresh.

Pafko for Javery

The Chicago Cubs may trade outfielder Andy Pafko to the Boston Braves for pitcher Alva Javery and has been offered third baseman Hugh Luby by the New York Giants for outfielder Lou Novikoff. Cincinnati's Reds are stocked with outfielders with Frank Kelleher, Tony Criscola and Gerald Walker as trading bait for a third baseman.

The Detroit Tigers and St. Louis Browns are knee-deep in conversation with the names of outfielders Chet Laabs, Milt Byrnes, Mike Chartak, shortstop Joe Orengo, and pitchers Forest Orrell and Bob Gillespie mentioned often.

Landis joined such illustrious baseball men as John McGraw, Connie Mack, Ban Johnson, George Wright and Morgan G. Bulkeley when he was elected yesterday to the Hall of Fame by a special committee headed by Stephen S. Clark, president of the National Baseball Museum.

The only other business completed was the extension of the working agreement between the Reds and Syracuse of the International League for another three years, with Jewel Ens re-named manager of the Chiefs.

Buddy Bomar Is Ready For All Match-Game Threats

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Buddy Bomar, slight, pin-toppling former Texan who now operates his own bowling alleys in Chicago, was ready today to meet challengers for his newly-won national match game championship.

He hoped the title he won last night in the finals of the fourth annual all-star match game tournament would stay with him longer than with its previous owner, Paul Krumske of Chicago, but he was willing to risk it with the best in the land.

Bomar toppled 13,171 pins, for an average of slightly less than 206 per game, in the 64-game finals of the tournament sponsored by the Bowling Proprietors' Association of America and the Chicago Tribune Charities, Inc., to win the crown—and with it a $2,000 cash prize. Bomar's point total was 304.46.

Krumske Seventh

Krumske, who had lifted the title from Ned Day of West Allis, Wis., just 14 days before in a challenge series, finished in seventh place among the 16 finalists of an original field of 125 entrants from 54 cities in 20 states—all of them champions of their cities or city-leagues.

Bomar went into the lead in Saturday's game, and held tenaciously to a narrow Petersen-point system lead—on which the title was decided—to beat out Private Joe Wilman of Ft. Lewis, Wash., a former Chicagoan, who swept into second place with a spurt late Saturday. Private Wilman had a total of 12,991 pins and a point score of 296.16.

In third place was Day, winner of last year's tournament, with 293.16.

Billy Sixty, Milwaukee veteran who threatened the leaders until the final round of four games last night, dropped back to ninth, while two of five seeded players who did not compete in the preliminaries, Rudy Pugel of Milwaukee and Connie Schwoegler of Madison, Wis., 1942 champion, finished 15th and 16th, respectively.

Other Finalists

Scores of the other finalists were: Joe Sinke, Chicago, 289.42; Therman Gibson, Detroit, 288.36; Joe Kissoff, Cleveland, 287.41; Krumske, 287.19; Johnny Small, Chicago, 287.19; Sixty, 287.06; Andy Varipapa, Hempstead, N. Y., 285.39; Walter Ward, Cleveland, 285.36; Nelson Burton, St. Louis, 285.21; Fred Bujack, Detroit 283.25; Adam Plunge, Chicago, 278.09; Pugel, 273.16, and Schwoegler, 270.21.

The tournament attracted the largest entry list and was the "hottest" through the finals of any in the short life of the event. The lead changed hands continually during the four days of round-robin play among the 16 finalists.

In addition to the $2,000 first prize, $5,200 was distributed among other leaders who had battled through nine straight days of competition.

Eastern Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	13	3	1	27	130	55
Baltimore	9	8	1	19	80	72
Philadelphia	8	9	1	17	94	97
Washington	7	10	2	16	82	127
New York	2	9	1	•3	40	75

Results Dec. 9

Boston 15, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 3, Baltimore 2.

Results, Dec. 10

Boston 4, Baltimore 1.
Philadelphia 5, New York 3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lieut. Joseph Hunt, U. S. Navy, and Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, ranked No. 1 in tennis for 1943.

Three Years Ago

New York baseball Giants acquired first baseman Johnny Mize from Cardinals for pitcher Bill Lohrman, catcher Ken O'Dea and undisclosed amount of cash.

Five Years Ago

Niles Kinnick, Iowa All-America football halfback, named No. 1 sports star of year in Associated Press poll.

Ten Years Ago

Ford Frick was installed as President of National Baseball League succeeding John A. Heydler.

Big Time College Basketball Card Opens Wednesday

Hoping eventually to arouse the interest here that it has in New York and other eastern cities, big-time college basketball comes to the Boston Garden Wednesday night. The first of several winter double-headers brings together Bates and Union in one game and Morehead State Teachers College of Kentucky and LaSalle College of Philadelphia in the other.

Morehead holds the state championship of Kentucky and probably will present one of the strongest quintets to appear on the Garden card. It is paced by big Warren Cooper, a player of All-America caliber, who has averaged better than 20 points per game over a three-year period. Cooper and his mates already have won four straight this season.

Although the game, in previous years, has never drawn well here in Boston, the excellent Garden floor, surrounded by plenty of comfortable seats, plus a schedule which includes some of the best college quintets in the country, should create a new enthusiasm among the Hub sporting crowd.

As basketball partisans have maintained for some time, there is no sound reason why high class teams cannot sell the game to this part of the country, as they have through the Midwest, Farwest and more recently through New York and Philadelphia here in the East.

Last winter's annual Tech tournament, won by Somerville High School, was an encouraging tip to the Boston Garden promoters. The games drew exceptionally well, especially when you consider the obvious inexperience of the schoolboys. If these youngsters could interest a fair crowd, why not the colleges, where the ball handling and tempo of the game is many times faster and more expert?

Incidentally, this Tech tournament, more than any other single factor, is serving to increase crowd interest in the cage sport in the New England sector. Because of it, more basketball is being played in the high schools. It follows, therefore, that more local youngsters will be basketball conscious when they reach college. Too, they will have a sounder understanding of the fundamentals and be better material for the coaches.

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P	E	W	▨	A	T	E
A	M	O	S	▨	A	▨
S	P	O	K	A	N	E
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A	R	▨	G	▨	Y	▨
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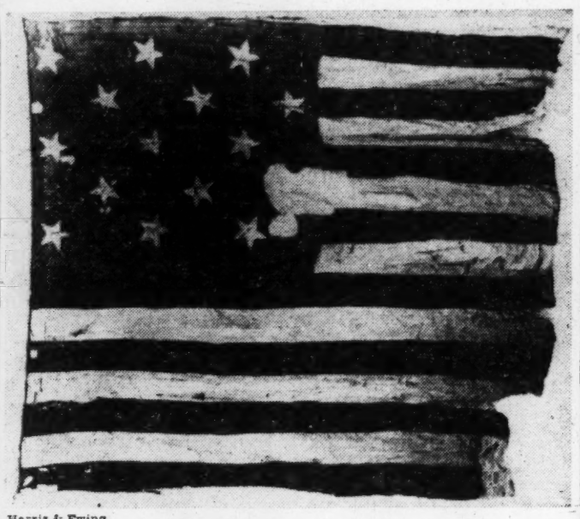

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"Bow!" barked the sergeant and stage manager. "Why, you'll have to duck—not bow!"

Daffynitions

Briefsteak—What you get at the butcher's these days.

Czargeant — A three-striped despot of the Army.

Madshipman — A sailor who doesn't get shore leave.—The Bean, Bolling Field, D. C.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Calling car 26—traffic retarded on route S-49—investigate!"

Today's Quotation

Accept, if the choice be forced upon you, commotion before stagnation, the breezy leap of the torrent before the fetid stillness of the swamp.—JOHN TYNDALL

Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bonnet, Georges Henri (zhôrzh än'-rē' bô'-nē')—Newly appointed French Ambassador to the United States.

Chen Cheng, Gen. (chŭn' chŭng')—China's new War Minister.

Csaba (chō'-bō)—Town south of Budapest, in Hungary.

Geilenkirchen (gī'-lĕn-kĭr'-kĕn)—German town in the battle area.

Iwo Jima (ē-wō jē-mä—even accent)—Island in the Bonin group.

Laborica (lō'-tô-rī-tsō)—River of Hungary.

Roer (rōor)—River of Germany.

Wedemeyer, Maj. Gen. Albert C. (wĕd'-ē-mī'-ĕr)—American general succeeding General Stilwell in China.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Düren (dü'-rĕn)—Fortress town on the Roer River line.

Gödöllö (gö'-dûl-lö)—Town northeast of Budapest, governing road and rail routes to Vienna and central Slovakia.

Pécs (pāch)—Coal mining and railway center southwest of Budapest.

Szikszo (sĭk'-sō)—Important town in the combat area of Hungary.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, êvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Brevities

"A golf ball increases in temperature immediately it is hit," says a scientist. Then why on earth do so many players fan the thing for so long before missing it.—Punch.

News comes from Switzerland that Göring has definitely been put on the shelf, and a tinkerer wants to know the German method of reinforcing shelves.—Boston Globe.

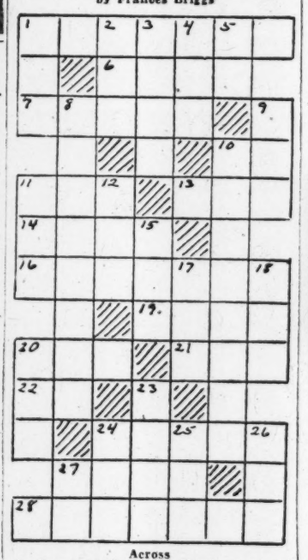
A Western seat of learning is irked by the unwonted number of co-eds who are leaving college to marry, which is putting the heart before the course.—Detroit News.

If it be true, as the OPA says, that matches are costing too much, there's always flint and steel, and the possibility of rubbing two sticks together to start a fire.—Indianapolis News.

Bright Ideas Dept.: Sen. Soaper suggests that the next big war bond issue should be merchandised from under counters, after passing around the word they're hard to get.—Wall Street Journal.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Gramercy Park, N. Y., is scene of what Romberg operetta?
6—One rows, dons, or eats a dariole—which?
7—William Clark accompanied whom on an exploring expedition?
10—Thus.
11—Church bench is what?
13—Devoured.
14—What Biblical prophet was a native of Tekoa?
16—Gonzaga University is in what city of Washington?
19—What is Mickey Rooney's real name?
20—Adult male.
21—Knowledge.
22—What adjective suffix signifies "of the nature of"?
24—What American poet wrote "From Snow to Snow"?
27—What is a layer or seam of a mineral called?
28—What is a narrow band or fillet for the hair?

Down

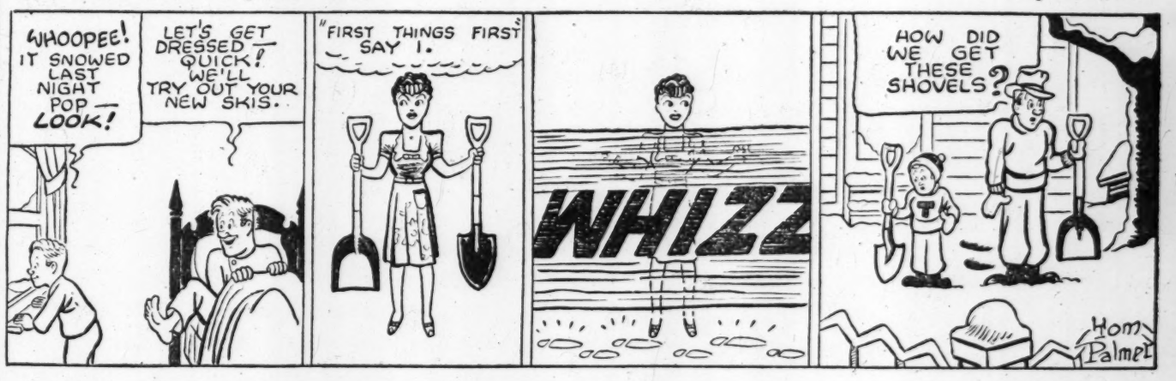
1—What is one one-thousandth part of an inch?
2—What is a large evergreen tree of Eurasia and northern Africa?
3—What was all that remained of each Kilkenny cat after they fought?
4—Possessive pronoun.
5—Manuscript (abbr.).
8—An ideal model is called what?
9—What is female of the goat?
10—Who is British Major-General in "Pirates of Penzance" (poss.)?
11—Dance step.
12—To court.
15—What is described by Addison as "blue" and "ethereal"?
17—What swimming bird is found in northern seas?
18—What is a contraction of "evening"?
20—Bird's craw is what?
23—What is a grating or gridiron?
24—What is a low, marshy land?
25—How many acts in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury"?
26—Greek letter.
27—What State of U. S. is nicknamed the "Cavalier State" (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

NEWS ITEM — MALDEN, MASS. — LACK OF GASOLINE CAUSES MALDEN TAXI CABS TO BE PUT IN DEAD STORAGE

WE GOT 'EM ON REVERSE LEND-LEASE
MALDEN TAXI CO.
TO DEPOT
YOU CAN SPOT A MALDEN MAN EVERY TIME
REQUESTS FOR MORE SHOE COUPONS FROM--
DON'T TELL ME — I CAN GUESS
OPA
TAXI
MALDEN MAY HAVE TO REVERT TO THE OLD STEAM TYPE TAXIS

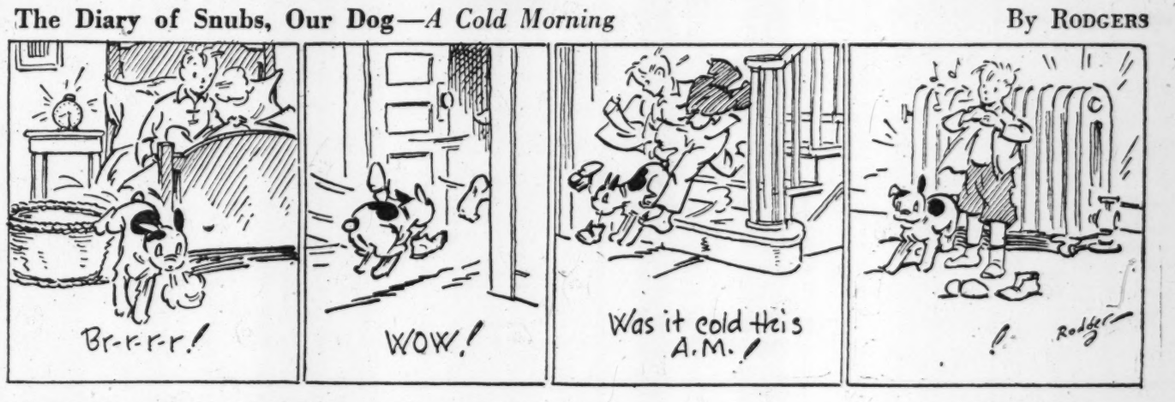
The Taffles—*Skiing Can Wait* — By PALMER


WHOOPEE! IT SNOWED LAST NIGHT POP— LOOK!
LET'S GET DRESSED QUICK! WE'LL TRY OUT YOUR NEW SKIS.
"FIRST THINGS FIRST" SAY I.
WHIZZ
HOW DID WE GET THESE SHOVELS?
Hom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Looks Ahead* — By LE PELLEY

POP!! DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS OVER THE RADIO ?
Hmm... I HAVEN'T SEEN ANYTHING IN THE PAPER ABOUT GERMANY SURRENDERING.. .... STILL... NEVER CAN TELL...
ER.. NO... WHAT'S THE NEWS, SON ?
?!
ONLY 12 SHOPPING DAYS TILL CHRISTMAS
HINT! HINT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Cold Morning* — By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Kitchen Clambake* — By THE HAGERS

PRECIOUS JUST ASKED ME TO TAKE OUR SHORE DINNER OFF THE MENU.
THAT'S SILLY. I BOUGHT LOTS OF SEA FOOD.
MR. SPOONBILL, MEET MY BROTHER-IN-LAW AND HIS COUSINS.
THAT OUGHT TO LOWER MY INCOME TAX. I HAVE FOUR NEW DEPENDENTS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) * — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia and France

Marshal Stalin and General de Gaulle have revived an old, old pattern in building a new Franco-Russian alliance. To prevent a combination of Germany's greatest continental neighbors was one of Bismarck's chief aims, but after his fall Paris and St. Petersburg soon formed an alliance, which later added Britain and blossomed into the Entente Cordiale of 1904. It helped save France in 1914, but after the war fell apart when the Communists came to power. Then in 1935, under the menace of Hitlerism, Russia and France made another alliance.

That was torpedoed first by Pierre Laval's diplomacy and Nazi seizure of the Rhineland; then by British hopes that Germany could be turned against Russia, expressed by "non-intervention" in Spain and by four-power conferences such as that of Stresa which tried to ignore Russia as a European power; and finally by the Munich Conference which betrayed Czechoslovakia. In 1939, France belatedly sought to revive the connection with Russia, but Moscow's answer was the pact with Germany.

Thus, under Tsarism and Communism, French Leftists and French Rightists, Russia and France have found a community of interest. Its essence was in geographical proximity to Germany and in alarm over the aggressive power of Germany. The new alliance is built on ancient and natural foundations. But will the superstructure endure better than in the past?

Some new factors promise that it will. One is the very power of Russia. Not soon again will she be excluded from European security plans. A second is the tragic experience of this war. For Disraeli's dictum that Britain, Russia and France could keep the peace in Europe is a sad commentary on the outbreak of this war—and a warning of the necessity for maintaining the unity to prevent another. A third factor is the ideological shift in both countries—in Russia rightward (or at least toward some appreciation of capitalist allies) and in France leftward.

The Stalin-de Gaulle pact is apparently modeled after the British-Russian 20-year alliance and may be followed by a similar Franco-British treaty. Where will that leave the small countries of Europe and the British bloc which General Smuts advocated? Where does it leave America? Or Dumbarton Oaks?

All in the same boat. For a world-wide security organization along the lines of the United Nations Charter holds the best hope both for the small countries of Europe and for the United States that they will be able to add something vital and enduring to the traditional alliance system. Until a world organization has proved its ability to keep the peace, there will naturally be reliance on military pacts. But experience with them surely shows that they are not enough. Other influences must be brought to bear on the big powers of Europe. There must be a more democratic and more law-regarding basis for peace.

Meanwhile, we can but welcome a firmer understanding between the powers which will have the largest immediate part in stabilizing and policing Europe.

Joke on Vitamin Pills

Vitamin pills had a severe joke played on them at Duke University's School of Medicine recently. So did those who indiscriminately dose themselves with vitamins.

At the request of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army 200 volunteer medical students and technicians offered themselves as guinea pigs for 30 days. They were divided into five groups, four groups being given varying quantities of vitamins, and the fifth group being given nothing but inert pills with no medicinal or vitamin value. Two doctors who conducted the experiment said, at the end of the time, that they found the same beneficial effect on the "pep" and health of the group given the dummy pills as on those who took vitamins! They added:

> It has been implied that, even when no demonstrable deficiency exists, one's sense of well-being and ability to perform work can be improved greatly by the addition of vitamins to the diet. . . . *There is at present no conclusive evidence to substantiate this point of view.*

We venture to assume that their findings will not be widely quoted in vitamin advertisements.

One of the best descriptions of wartime American motor fuel comes from the Middle West: "Tired gasoline," the Kansas City Star calls it.

Surplus Upon Surplus

That the Government has found it necessary to build, through the RFC and Defense Plant Corporation, a chain of huge warehouses for the display and disposal of surplus war matériel simply accents in a new way the often unavoidable extravagance of war. When V-E Day arrives and the real cutbacks come, there will also be surplus buildings, equally many and equally huge.

But no one can predict with certainty when that day will come, and the United States does have surplus war equipment piling up—almost $800,000,000 worth. This property accumulates in the busy war-production centers, and in those centers the building shortage is most acute. Either new buildings must be put up or transportation further burdened by shipping the property to available warehouses in remote areas—if they exist. So the very disposal of one kind of surplus creates another. But that's war.

The New Draft Order

Reopening the draft for men between 26 and 37 probably will not mean a nation-wide march of armies of civilians to the training camps, but it is no bluff on the part of the authorities. Three hundred thousand workers are needed in certain war industries—needed badly—and if these are not forthcoming from civilian ranks, skilled workers must be released by the Army and Navy for this purpose. Their places must be filled by the draft.

Several thousand men already have been released by the armed forces to the tire industry, for logging and lumbering, foundries and forges, aircraft and ammunition plants. Selective Service must fill the gaps.

But the principal aim of War Mobilization Director Byrnes's request, and the order to General Hershey, is, and the effect should be, to deter war workers from leaving the jobs where they are so vitally needed. Other factors are operating to cause ammunition and other shortages on the fighting fronts, but the exodus of war workers seeking permanent peacetime jobs is perhaps the principal reason for the failure of production to keep up with schedules.

The sum and substance of the order is that men between 26 and 37 who are not in essential industries had better look for war jobs, and that men of draft age had better not quit their war jobs if they don't want to put on a uniform.

Brighter in the East

There is better news from the war in the Far East. The American Army forces, which had skirted the southern tip of Leyte and made a successful amphibious landing in Ormoc Bay, have now taken the port of Ormoc. They have thus gained a deep-water port facing east into the Philippine archipelago and at the same time cut off a sizable force from the main body of Japanese troops.

There is no reason to expect that this marks the ending of the Leyte campaign. There is still a Japanese army of some 40,000, battered but intact. Reinforcements can still reach it, although with greater difficulty, from small ports and beaches along the northwest coast of the island. And the experience of every island campaign from Guadalcanal to Guam points to a last-man stand. But the taking of Ormoc does speed the conclusion.

The potentialities of the huge British Pacific fleet formed under the command of Admiral Fraser are great. The fact that Admiral Fraser is to operate with but not under either Admiral Nimitz or General MacArthur is nothing new. The Allied high command apparently agreed some time ago that the Pacific theater is too vast to permit any over-all commander. Where this fleet will base is not announced, except that its operations are moved farther east than the Indian Ocean station. With this new armada exerting its power eastward and matching the westward pressure of the American naval and amphibious forces, Japan appears unlikely to prevent the isolation and eventual loss of the Dutch East Indies as well as the Philippines, and will certainly lose the sea route to Burma.

These are all developments in the ocean and island warfare against the Japanese island empire which has long been going well. But there is also somewhat better news from the land war in China where the picture is still dark. Chinese counterattacks have halted, at least for a time, the spearhead of the Japanese advance into Kweichow Province which has been threatening Kunming and Chungking.

World Enemy No. 1

The Greeks Once Cheered the RAF

The Wide Horizon

By Edmund Stevens

The news that RAF fighters were being used against Greek leftists in the current outbreak recalled to me a now distant day in November, 1940. That was when I watched the first RAF personnel step off a British battleship onto a dock in the Piraeus. Never have I seen anything to equal the spontaneous reception accorded to these men—the vanguard of the British-Greek alliance.

The Greek people welcomed the RAF then as allies, not merely against Mussolini, but in a world struggle ultimately aimed at all types of fascism. Vainly at that time did little John Metaxas, the Greek dictator, try through his censorship and co-ordinated press to keep political issues out of the war—the official *Courrier d'Athènes* reproached Mussolini for his reprehensible foreign policy after he had done "such a splendid job at home." As if one could subdivide fascism into watertight compartments!

But up in the bleak Albanian mountains the Greeks who were doing the fighting had other plans. A good many of them had entered the army direct from the penal islands for political prisoners. "After we get through with the Italian fascists we've got some housecleaning of our own to do," was the general tenor of their remarks. They were determined to rid the country of home-grown dictators and the monarchy which had fostered them, and restore the republic, for in Greek "demokratia" means republic. Evidently the intervening years of German oppression have not altered their convictions.

Mr. Churchill in his statement before the Commons the other day deplored at some length the circumstance that the disorders interfered with the unloading of food shipments to the population. But the P. M. must realize that food is not the only thing for which the Greeks are starved. It was three and one half years since they had had sufficient food, but it was nine years since they had tasted political freedom. And anyone at all acquainted with the Greeks must know which of these commodities the Greeks prize most.

* * *

As regards the food shipments, many Greeks may have felt they had cause to fear those bearing gifts. When I was stationed in the Middle East in the winter of 1942-43 anti-royalist Greek circles, knowing Churchill's partiality to King George, were predicting that when the time of liberation came an attempt would be made to gain a foothold and a following for the royalists by sending them in on the food ships. This may be unfounded. But the fact remains that the republican and leftist sympathizers from among the Greek forces in the Middle East are still confined to internment camps, where they have been held ever since the mutiny last April, while those Greeks whom the British took back to Greece along with the Papandreou Government, were royalist and rightist officers.

Not only did the Papandreou Government come to Greece with British troops and royalist officers, but it has since accepted the services of the two most reactionary elements inside the country, the Athens city police and the so-called security battalion.

Popular hatred of the Athens police dates from the Pangalos and Metaxas dictatorships. When the Germans came in, most of the police force, built up by the Metaxas Minister of the Interior Maniadakis, popularly referred to as the Greek Himmler, went on working for the new management. More recently it was these same police who, by firing on an EAM demonstration, set off the sequence of violence.

* * *

The "security battalions" now reported to be in the Government services were formed during the German occupation. They admittedly fought what they described as "communist bands," which descended from their mountain hideouts to collect forage and recruits from the villages. In order to "protect" the villages from such incursions the security battalions collaborated with the Germans and the German-sponsored Athens puppet government.

The issue which precipitated the present civil strife was the refusal of the members of ELAS—EAM's military organization—to lay down their arms. But ELAS motivated this refusal on the grounds that the members of the security battalions were being allowed to keep theirs. The British declare that EAM is seeking to impose a communist dictatorship but EAM retorts that Papandreou and his backers are out to establish a rightist dictatorship.

When I read of RAF fighter planes strafing Greek leftists on the green slopes of Hymettus, near Athens, I thought of that wildly cheering throng on the docks of Piraeus back in November, 1940, and I wondered if any of its members were among those who crouched in the hills under a spray of Spitfire bullets. It just doesn't make sense.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Cry From Greece

Oh, cease! must hate and death return?
Cease! must men kill and die?
Cease! drain not to its dregs the urn
Of bitter prophecy.

—"Chorus From Hellas," PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY (1792-1822)

"I Dreamed That Greece"

The mountains look on Marathon—
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dreamed that Greece might still be free.

—"The Isles of Greece," GEORGE GORDON, Lord Byron (1788-1824)

Legalistic Confusions

The Bookshelf

The locale of WHAT IS THE VERDICT, by Fred L. Gross (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), might be any community, large or small, or any trial or appellate court in these United States. The characters and scenes, realistic but not sufficiently identified to disclose names or location accurately, are thoroughly American, and might be our neighbors and our neighborhood. The cautious reader, suspicious of courts and lawyers, and perhaps of the law itself, may find himself more convinced than ever that the wise shun lawsuits, and that, as he probably has been taught, the way of the transgressor is hard.

* * *

But Mr. Gross, a practitioner of the law for years, and a former president of the New York State Bar Association, probably has no desire to frighten the timid and cautious away from the doors of solicitors and sympathetic attorneys and counselors at law. He does, perhaps, try indirection to illustrate the danger, if not the folly, of placing dependence upon the advice and directions of hand-books of advice published for and sold to those who are led to the belief that the law can be mastered in one easy lesson. The horse is too often stolen while someone is learning to lock the stable door.

* * *

Mr. Gross brings to his task as narrator a welcome clarity and directness which combine to challenge the monopoly of legalistic romanticism enjoyed by the author of the "Mr. Tutt" stories and the writers of novels built around court trials and the instances, all too common, where justice and right have miscarried.

The author's cited cases confirm, in every instance, the entangling extremities into which his fictitious characters manage to immerse themselves or submerge their temporary adversaries. Young lawyers will read the book with profit. Older heads will smile a little as they read. F. L. P.

Beginning the 1948 Campaign

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has already made it fully evident to observers in Washington that he intends to play a continuously active and energetic role in national political affairs, that he does not intend to retire to the Albany sidelines and docilely wait for the 1948 Republican Presidential nomination to fall into his hands because he just happened to be standing in the right place.

The Governor has various means at hand with which to keep his own party and the country aware of his leadership, and, quite properly, he is already beginning to employ them. Mr. Dewey has a little postwar plan of his own, and even if it cannot be fulfilled until four years hence, it isn't too soon to begin. His political calendar is well filled and some of its main activities are these:

Governor Dewey will discharge positively, not passively, his undefined responsibilities as titular leader of the Republican Party. He will consult periodically with the G. O. P. leaders of Congress; he will suggest policy and strategy, and he will seek to give national focus to the Republican opposition to the Administration by periodically addressing the country as head of the party.

Mr. Dewey intends to maintain his present personal relationship with the Republican National Committee. It is understood that he plans to retain as chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., whom he named the day after his nomination in Chicago. Mr. Brownell's continuance in office gives Mr. Dewey a trusted agent through whom to work and avoids a scramble of competing factions were he to retire.

Mr. Dewey will unquestionably seek renomination and re-election as Governor of New York in 1946. If he succeeds, he would be in a strategic position from which to press his cause for a second try at the Presidency. If he fails, his prospects would be substantially, if not decisively, reduced.

Finally, the Governor is as eager to work with Secretary Stettinius as he was with Secretary Hull to maintain a non-partisan approach to foreign affairs and to bring about, without any partisan contest in Congress, full-bodied American participation in the peace. This is sound statesmanship—and it is also sound politics because it tends to associate Mr. Dewey with a vital area of achievement for which the electorate in the past has given predominant credit to President Roosevelt.

Actually, the Governor has only this past week taken concrete steps to maintain his relationship to the Dumbarton Oaks negotiations and to make his influence felt on Republican policy in Congress. In both instances he worked through John Foster Dulles, his foreign-policy aid, who has previously represented him in meetings with Mr. Hull. Mr. Dulles conferred with Secretary Stettinius last week, and left with him a message from Mr. Dewey assuring him of his continuing desire to keep all plans for the United Nations security organization outside party politics.

Mr. Dulles also met with Senator Vandenberg of Michigan and Senator Austin of Vermont, G. O. P. members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He wanted to accomplish two things: to re-emphasize the Governor's strong conviction that the Republicans will be gravely impairing their political future if they do not join in supporting the Dumbarton Oaks program, and to demonstrate that Mr. Dewey wished to collaborate closely with the Republican leaders of Congress.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Dewey, however clearly he may have his eye on his own future prospects, is coming to grips with one of his party's greatest weaknesses—its tendency to create only a negative record for three and a half years in Congress and then expect its Presidential nominee singlehandedly to present a constructive alternative to the country during the course of a brief campaign of speechmaking. It is the party's voting record in Congress, not the political promises of a campaign, which weigh most heavily with the voters.

Come January, 1949, when the President's fourth term will expire, the Republican Party will have been out for 16 years.

It is premature to anticipate the G. O. P. nominee in 1948, but, quite apart from his candidacy, Governor Dewey will be doing his party a great service if he persuades it that it can't continue to vote one way and campaign another and expect to win the Presidency—even if a fifth term is never attempted.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Store Diplomat

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I thought your readers might be interested in an incident which concerns Sergeant L. C. Kelly, the mess sergeant of 3rd Bn. Hq. Co., 26th Infantry, 1st U. S. Infantry Division, now somewhere in France. While brooding drearily for some minutes over the problem of adding an ingredient to "C" Ration, so that it would taste like a porterhouse steak with French fried potatoes, fresh peas, caviar, and a chaser of ice cream and cake, Sergeant Kelly picked up a newspaper in an effort to find relief. The paper was The Christian Science Monitor.

After turning the pages mechanically for a minute or two, the cuisinier sat bolt upright. His eye had been caught by an exciting advertisement of a Boston department store, notifying the public that it was carrying a supply of empty ammunition boxes that had been rejected by the Army. The advertisement described these boxes as durable and sturdy, just the thing for wastebaskets, hope chests, and storage and flower boxes. Immediately, Sergeant Kelly's imagination was fired. He, too, wanted an ammunition box, so that he could paint dainty figures and flowers on its sides and make it pretty and decorative. He, too, longed for an object of beauty in which to store his greasy fatigues and sweat-soaked linens.

So he wrote a touching request to the store to send him one of these precious ammunition boxes, and he enclosed the required amount of money. Slowly the weeks dragged by, until finally, one unhappy day, Sergeant Kelly received a letter from the operating superintendent telling him that he could not fill his order for the ammunition box because of postal regulations, and so he enclosed a refund of one dollar. The letter began with an admission that the company received many peculiar mail orders, but that Sergeant Kelly's was the first one from France. (See how cunningly the superintendent picked his words. For example, his use of "peculiar" is a little ambiguous. It throws just the right amount of suspicion on the motives of the customer—not enough to offend, but enough to let the sergeant know that the store is not to be trifled with.)

After regretting his inability to fill the sergeant's order, the operating superintendent explained how during the last World War he had seen thousands of discarded ammunition boxes lying about on the battlefields of France. "No doubt," continued our diplomat, "conditions are not quite the same."

Before concluding this lamentable tale, the writer would like to commend the superintendent for his restraint and tact. And, if it is not too presumptuous, we wish to advise him how we would have replied to such an order:

"Lissen, ya lug, whach youse trying to be, a wise guy? I ain't no dummy. I was a soljer during the last show, so git wise to yerself. Yer lucky I didn't pocket yer dough, which I did not do only to show ya that there was a few civilians lef who ain't money-grabbers. Remember, ya yardbird, I'm running a department store and not a comic section."

RICHARD H. CHASE,
In France — Chaplain, 26th Infantry

Singing About N. E.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reference: "Why Not Sing About New England?" by Richard L. Strout on your Editorial Page.

Mr. Strout writes that he is "still trying to work out a rhyme for 'Connecticut.'" I wonder if he has ever seen Ogden Nash's bit of fluff on the subject:

"There was a young lass in Connecticut,
Who flagged an express with her pecticut
Which the Elders defined
As great presence of mind,
But deplorable absence of ecticut."

FRANK M. ADAMS, JR.
Wallum Lake, R. I.

"Hurrah for New England"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested in the article by Mr. Strout in which he regrets that there seem to be no popular songs about New England, for it brought to my mind a favorite song that our family used to sing years ago. I think the name of it was "Hurrah for Old New England."

My father, in his younger days, was a member of a quartet that was in great demand in Connecticut for singing at campaign rallies, etc., during Civil War times. He taught us many of the songs they sang, and this was probably one of them. The first verse, what I can remember of it, is this:

> This is our own, our native home,
> Though poor and rough she be;
> The home of many a noble soul;
> The birthplace of the free.

Another verse goes:

> Shall not the land, though poor she be,
> That gave her Webster birth
> With pride step forth to take her place
> With the mightiest of the earth?
> Then for his sake whose lofty fame
> Our farthest boundary fills,
> We'll shout for old New England,
> And her cloud-capped granite hills.

Plainville, Conn. — JESSIE M. RICE

Why Not a Gift?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am today mailing this suggestion to Mr. Henry Morgenthau: "Why not one big bond drive—pure out-and-out giving—no making money on the Government and the war—a $10 gift from those with small incomes—$1,000,000 from the ones who are able to pay it?"

I have thought for some time that this type of giving would be enthusiastically entered into by the American people.

New York — FRANK WILSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

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